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Wake whome the incompast World so fully kno
hom both the Poles of Heaven at once did ve
Men are Silent Sun & Stars Will care
To Register their Fellow-Traveller.



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THE 1081/2 a 1.
English Hero:
OR,
Sir Francis Drake reviv'd.

Being a full Account of the dangerous Voyages,
Admirable Adventures, Notable Discoveries,
and Magnanimous Atchievements of that Va-
liant and Renowned Commander.

- I. His Voyage in 1572. to *Nombre de Dios* in the
West-Indies, where they saw a Pile of Bars of
Silver near 70 foot long, ten foot broad, and
twelve foot high.
- II. His incompassing the whole World in 1577.
which he perform'd in two Years and ten
Months, gaining a vast quantity of Gold and
Silver.
- III. His Voyage into *America* in 1585. and tak-
ing the Towns of *St. Jago*, *St. Domingo*, *Cartha-*
gena and *St. Augustine*. Also his Worthy Acti-
ons when Vice-Admiral of *England* in the
Spanish Invasion, 1588.
- IV. His last Voyage in those Countries in 1595.
with the manner of his Death and Burial.

Recommended to the Imitation of all Heroick Spirits.
Inlarged, reduced into Chapters with Contents, and
beautified with Pictures.

By R. B. K

The sixth Edition Inlarged.

LONDON, Printed for Nath. Crouch at the Bell
in the Poultry near Cheapside, 1701.

TO THE
R E A D E R.

EVer since Almighty God commanded Adam to subdue the Earth, there have not wanted Heroick Spirits in all Ages who have adventured their Estates and Persons to make new Discoveries of the unknown Parts of the World, and many have industriously indeavoured to find out the true Circuit thereof, some striving to effect it by Mathematical Conclusions and School Demonstrations. Others with much more certainty have added their own Experience and Travels thereto; all whom deserved much commendation in their several times. For if he who surveys only some few Mannors or Lordships shall be thought worthy of some Reward both for his Pains and Skill, how much more are the Travels of those Famous Worthies to be Eterniz'd who have bestowed their Studies and Labours in measuring out and incompassing this almost immensurable Globe. Neither is this Question valuable here, which is of Force in Private Possessions; Whose Land do you survey? Since the

To the Reader.

Vast Ocean is the Lord's alone, and is by him left free, as sufficient for the use, and large enough for the industry of all Men.

Among these gallant Adventurers, none is more renowned than our present Hero Sir Francis Drake, who may be a Pattern to stir up all Heroick and Active Spirits in these days to benefit their Prince and Country, and immortalize their Names by the like noble Attempts, who by first turning up a furrow about the whole World, hath exceeded all that went before him. Of whose Worthy Travels and Exploits there having not hitherto been published any any just or exact Account, I have Collected all I could any where meet with upon this excellent Subject, and reduced it into the present Method, to make it the more useful and acceptable to my Countrymen, whom as I have oft heretofore endeavoured to oblige by the like pleasant, and I hope not unprofitable Diversions, I shall still continue the same according to my Power.

R. B.

THE

T H E
Voyages and Adventures
O F
Sir FRANCIS DRAKE.

C H A P. I.

His Birth and Education. His Losses by the Spaniard. His making two Voyages into the West-Indies for Discovery. His Voyage in 1572. to Nombre de Dios, and surprizing it with fifty two Men, where they had a view of a Pile of Bars of Silver, seventy Foot in length, ten Foot broad, and twelve Foot high.

THis Famous Sea-Captain and our present Hero, one of the first who put a Sea Girdle, as it were, about the World, was born near South Tawestock in Devonshire, and his Name given him by Sir Fran. Russel after Earl of Bedford, his Godfather. He was brought up in Kent, his Father being a Minister, who for fear of the 6 Articles in the Reign of Henry 8th, was forced to secure himself in the Hull of Ship, where he had divers of his younger Sons, having

ng-twelve in all, who being most of them Born on the Water, for the greatest part died at Sea, the youngest only dying at home, whose Posterity still inherit what was gallantly, tho' dangerously gained by our Sir Francis their elder Brother. After the Death of King Henry VIII. his Father got a place to read Prayers in the Royal Navy and bound his Son Francis an Apprentice to a Ship Master, who traded to France and Holland, with whom he endured much hardship, and was thereby fitted to suffer the Fatigues and Labours of the Sea.

His Master dying bequeathed him his Bark, with which he for some time followed his Masters Profession, and thereby gained considerably; but the Narrow Seas being not large enough for his aspiring mind he sold his Bark, and in 1565 and 1566 engaged with Capt. Lovel and others in a Voyage to the West-Indies, and received much wrong from the Spaniards at Rio de Hacha; yet the very next year Captain John Hawkins making preparations for a Voyage into those Parts he accompanied him to St. John de Ulua in the Bay of Mexico, where by the Treachery of Don Martin Henrique the Vice-Roy he lost all his Goods, and several of his Kinsmen and Friends, himself hardly escaping with his Life: This so exasperated Drake that he vowed the Spaniards should pay him with Interest, and to make good his word, having served for some time in one of Queen Elizabeth's Ship to his great Advantage, and finding he could procure no Redress from the King of Spain for his Losses, tho' the Queen had sent Letters thither upon that account, it raised such indignation in his Breast, that he resolved to use all possible endeavours to recover the damage he had sustained; in pursuance whereof, he made two several Voyages into America to gain Intelligence, first with two Ships the Dragon and Swan in 1570 and the next year in the Swan alone, whereby having obtained certain Notice of the Persons and Places he aimed at, he fully resolved on a third Voyage.

Pursuant

Pursuant thereto May 24. 1572. being Whitsun-Eve, Drake in the Pascha of Plymouth of 70 Tuns, and his Brother John Drake in the Swan of twenty 5 Tuns having in both Ships seventy three Men and Boys all Volunteers, well provided with Victuals for a year, with all other Ammunition and Provision for Men of War, and three handsome Pinnaces taken asunder, and stowed aboard to be set together upon occasion, they sailed out of the Sound of Plymouth for Nombre de Dios in the West-Indies. June 2 they had sight of the Maderas, and Canary Islands, & made no stay till they came in view of Guadalupe, an high Island in the West-Indies. June 29 entring between this place and Dominica, they espied two Canoes a fishing about three Leagues off, then landing on the South of Dominica in one of the Rivers thar fall from the Mountains they staid three days to refresh their Men, and saw divers poor Cottages of Palmetto Boughs and Branches, but no People appeared, they seeming not to be settled habitations, but only used during their fishing. July 1 they sailed thence toward the Main Land of America, and saw the high Land of Sancta Martha, from whence they directed their course to Port Pheasant, so nam'd by Drake in his former Voyage for the multitude of those Fowls they there met with. Being arrived they hardly knew the place again, it was so overgrown with Wood and Grass, tho' the Year before they had made many Ways and Paths therein.

At the entrance into the Bay, Admiral Drake intended to have gone ashore with only a few in his company since he knew that no Spaniards dwell within 35 Miles of the place, that is at Tolou Eastward, and Nombre de Dios to the West; when rowing toward the shore he saw a smoak in the Woods, near the place where he had frequented last Year, and therefore taking more strength, with Guns and other Weapons, suspecting some Enemy near he landed, where he found evident marks that Capt. Garret of Plymouth had been lately there, being brought thither by some
A 4 formerly

formerly with Drake in that Voyage he had left a Plate of Lead fastned to a very great Tree, which 4 Men could not fathom, on which were these words,
 ' Captain Drake if you forrune to come to this Port
 ' make haste away ; for the Spaniards which you had
 ' here with you the last year have betray'd this
 ' Place, and taken away all that you left here ; I de-
 ' parted from hence this present 7. of July, 1572.
 ' Your very Loving Friend, John Garret.

The Smoke they saw was from a Fire made by Garret at his departure in a great Tree, which had continued burning at least five days before their Arrival. Notwithstanding this warning, Drake resolved to build his Pinnaces in this convenient Port, which they finished in seven days, by the help of some large Trees growing there near forty yards about, being white and as heavy as Brasil wood ; there came into the same Bay an English Bark of the Isle of Wight, James Rawle Capt. with 30 Men, some of whom had been there with Drake the year before. They brought in a Spanish Carvel or Advice Boat bound for Nombre de Dios, and a Shallop with Oars taken at Cape Blanck, and being acquainted with Drake's design, they joined with him therein. July 12. They sailed out of this Harbour for Nombre de Dios, and coming in three days to the Isle of Pines took 2 Frigates laden with Plank and Timber from Nombre de Dios ; the Negroes aboard informed them of the present State of the Town, and that some Souldiers were daily expected from the Governor of Panama to defend it against the Symerons, a black People who about eighty years past fled from the cruelty of their Masters the Spaniards, and grew since into a Nation under two Kings of their own, one inhabiting Westward, and the other East, in the way from Nombre de Dios to Panama, who had almost surprized the Town six weeks before. Capt. Drake resolving not to hurt these Negroes, set them ashoar on the Main Land, that if they would, they might join themselves to the Symerons

of Sir Francis Drake.

rons their Countrymen, and thereby gain their liberty, or if not, yet the way being long and troublesome by land to Nombre de Dios, they might not give notice to them of his arrival, whom he intended to surprize with the utmost speed and secrecy.

Leaving then his three Ships and the Carvel with Capt. Rawse, and putting 53 men with Targets, Pikes, Fire-Pikes, Muskets, Bows and Drums into his four Pinnaces, he parted from his Company and in five days landed into the Island Carivaas, about twenty five Leagues distant, and having mustred & armed his men betimes in the morning, he exhorted them to be vallant and courageous, representing to them the greatness of the Booty, the weakness of the Town, & the hope of prevailing and recompencing the wrongs he had received, especially since he was accompanied with many of as much resolution as himself, & at such a time as they were very likely to be undiscovered. In the afternoon they again set sail for Nombre de Dios, and in the evening reacht the River Francisco, & lay close to the shore all day to prevent discovery from the Watch-houses; in the night they rowed hard till they came into the Harbour under the High land, resolving after they were refreshed, to attempt the Town next morning by break of day; but Capt. Drake observing that his men from the report of the Negroes seemed to apprehend the danger of this attempt because of the greatness and strength of the Town, to prevent their fears, he took the opportunity of the rising of the Moon that night, persuading them that it was the dawning of the day, whereby they came to the Town above an hour sooner than was at first proposed which was about three in the morning, when it happened that a Ship of 60 Tuns, lately arrived from Spain with Canary Wines and other goods came just into the Bay, having not yet furled her Sails, who espying the Pinnaces so well manned and Oared, sent a Gondelo to give notice to the Town; which Drake perceiving got between her & the Town, forcing her

to the other side the Bay, so that he landed without the least resistance, finding only one Gunner upon the Fort, with six great brass Guns on Carriages, and some whole and Demy Culverin, which they instantly dismounted. The Gunner fled and gave the Town the Alarm, who were usually upon the Guard, by reason of the disturbances the Symcerons often gave them, as the English now perceived by the Cries of the People the Ringing out of the great Bell, and Drums beating up and down the Town.

Capr. Drake leaving twelve of his Men to keep the Pinnaces and secure their Retreat, and having strengthened the Fort, went with the rest to view the Town, and especially a Mount where he was the Year before informed some Cannon were designed to have been planted, which might scower round about the Town; but upon his Arrival there was never a Gun, only the place seemed prepared for that purpose. He then commanded his Brother and John Oxenham with 16 of his Company to go above the King's Treasure House and enter near the East-end of the Market-place, himself with the rest designing to march up the broad-street, with Trumpets sounding and Drums beating to the Market-place, the Fire-Pikes being divided between both Companies, which no less affrighted the Enemy than they gave light to the English, who thereby discovered every place as if it had been broad Day. The Inhabitants were amazed at so strange a sight, imagining them far stronger than they were, by hearing their Drums and Trumpets at several places at once, yet the Souldiers and some of the Townsmen got together in Arms at the Market-place, by the Governors House near the Gate of the Town, either to shew their Valour in his presence, or from thence to make their escape to Panama, which was the ready way thither. And to make shew of greater numbers of shot, or else from a Custom they had whereby to terrifie the Symcerons, they hung lines with Marches lighted cross the end of the Market-place, as if there had been a Company

pany of Musqueeters, whereas they were only two or three that made these lines move and dance, who all fled when they perceived themselves discovered; but the Souldiers and their assistants gave them a hot Volley of Shot, which came full upon them as they marched up the Street, shooing so very low that their Bullets oft grazed on the Sands. The English having discharged the first Volley of Shot and Arrows which were made light on purpose for Service, they came to push a Pike, wherein the Fire-Pikes, Pikes, and short Weapons, with the But ends of their Musquets, were



very serviceable, and made the Spaniards retreat, when the Captains brother arriving at the same Instant the Enemy threw down their Arms and fled out of Town by the aforesaid Gate, which was made to secure

cure them against the Symerons, but served now for a retreat to the flying Spaniards, who being pursued, many of the English were wounded by the Weapons of the Enemy that lay cross their way.

Being returned, they made a stand in the midst of the Market-place, Drake sending some from thence to stop the Alarm Bell, which continued ringing all this while; but the Church being strong built, and firmly lockt and bolted they could not get in without firing it, which the Capt. absolutely forbid; mean time 2 or 3 Spaniards being taken in the flight, were commanded to direct them into the Governors house, where usually all the Mules who brought the King's Treasure from Panama were unladen, tho' the Silver only was kept there, the Gold, Pearl, and Jewels, when entred by the King's Officer, being carried from thence to the Treasury hard by, which was very strongly built of Lime and Stone for securing it; coming to the Governors, they found the great Door where the Mules unload just opened, a Candle lighted on the Stairs and a very fine Spanish Horse ready saddled either for the Governor or some of his Family; by means of this light they saw a vast heap of Silver in the lower Room, consisting of Bars of Silver piled up against the Wall 70 foot in length, ten in breadth, and twelve in height, each Bar between thirty five and forty pound weight. At sight hereof Capt. Drake gave strict charge none should touch a Bar of it, but stand upon their Guard, the Town being full of People, and there being in the King's Treasury near the Water side more Gold and Jewels than the 4 Pinnaces could carry, which he told them, they should instantly attempt to break open, notwithstanding the report the Spaniards gave of the strength thereof.

Returning back to the Market-place, news came their Pinnaces were in danger to be seized by the Soldiers and Townsmen, of which they had intelligence by one Diego a Negro who during the skirmish came to the Pinnaces and inquired whither they
be.

belonged to Capt Drake, and thereupon desired to be taken aboard, which was done though he had several shot made at him from the shoar; By him they had notice that about eight days before their arrival the King had sent thither an hundred and fifty soldiers to secure the Town against the Symerons, which was likewise full of other People; this was the rather believed as agreeing with the report of the Negroes taken formerly at the Isle of Pines; Drake therefore sent his Brother and John Oxenham to discover the Truth, who found the Men aboard the Pinnaces much frightened with the great Troops they saw running about with lighted Matches, and Weapons crying, 'Que gente? que gente? Of what Nation are they? What Country men are they? Who not having been at the conflict at the Market-House, but coming thither from the furthest parts of the Town, (which was as large as Plymouth in England) came many times near them, & finding they were English, discharged their Guns at them and ran away. After this fell a terrible storm of Rain, Thunder and Lightning with such violence, as usually happens in those Countries, that before they could shelter themselves under the Treasure-House some of their Bow Strings, Match and Powder were wet, and caused much disturbance, which Drake perceiving, told them, That he had brought them to the mouth of the Treasure of the World, which if they did not now gain, none but themselves were to be blamed; After this the Storm having continued near an hour, ceasing, to prevent the fears of his men, and the preparations of the Enemy, he commanded his Brother with John Oxenham and their Company to break open the Treasure-house, and the rest to follow him to the Market-place till they had finished the business they came about. As Drake step forward, his Strength, Sight & Speech failed him, and he began to faint for want of Blood, which he then perceived had issued in great quantity from a wound in his Leg in the first encounter, and which he hitherto had concealed

cealed lest he should discourage his Company, or tempt them to forsake him, many having already got considerable booty. He lost so much blood filling his very footsteps on the Sands therewith, that his Men were much troubled, not thinking it possible he could live after so great an evacuation, giving him therefore somewhat to drink which recovered his Spirits, they bound up his Wound with his Scarf, and persuaded him to go aboard for his recovery, which he absolutely refused, doubting whether ever he should have the like opportunity, so that joining force and intreaties together, they carried him into the Pinnace, and the whole Company being imbarqued by break of day July 19. many of their Men besides Drake being wounded, though only a Trumpeter slain, they resolved to be gone, taking the Spanish Ship of Wines along with them for relieving their Capt. and themselves; yet before they got out of the Harbour, the Townsmen remounting one of their great Guns shot at them, but without damage, so that they carried off their prize to an Island two Leagues thence, called the Isle of Victuals, where they staid two days to cure their wounded Men, and refresh themselves in the Gardens they found there, abounding with all sorts of Roots, Fruits, Poultry, and other Fowls no less strange than delicate.

Soon after their Arrival, a Gentleman who belonged to the Garrison lately sent to the Town came to them, protesting the intent of his coming was only to see and admire the courage of those who with so small Forces had made so great and incredible an attempt; that at first they feared they had been French, but perceiving them by their Arrows to be English, their fears were abated, since they were satisfied that tho' they took their Treasures, yet they would use no cruelty to their Persons; but though this Gallant pretended his Visit was only to honour their Virtues, yet they were after satisfied, that he came directly by the Governors command to discover whether their Cap

tain were the same Drake who had been the two last years on their Coasts, whom the Townsmen affirmed they knew very well, and who had always used them kindly; and because many of the Spaniards were wounded with Arrows, he desired to know whether the English had poisoned them, and how they might be cured, lastly what Provisions they wanted, the Governor promising to supply them to the utmost of his power; the Captain though he judged this Souldier only a Spy, yet treated him civilly, and returned this answer to his Demand; That he was the same Drake whom they meant, that it was never his custom to poison Arrows, that their wounds might be cured with ordinary remedies, that the Island they were upon was sufficient to supply all his necessities, and that he only wanted some of that excellent commodity of Gold and Silver which that Country yielded, for the use of himself and his Company. He therefore advised the Governor to look about him, declaring, that by the help of God he was resolved before his departure to reap some of that Golden Harvest, which they got out of the Earth, and sent into Spain to trouble all the Earth.

To this unexpected answer the Gentleman replied, Pray Sir may I without offence, ask what was the cause of your leaving the Town now, where there was above 300 and 60 Tun of Silver, ready for the Fleet, and a much greater quantity of Gold locked up in Chests in the King's Treasury? The Captain giving him a true account of his unfortunate wound and unwilling retreat aboard, the Spaniard acknowledged they had no less reason in departing than courage in attempting, and that it was more necessary for the Town to provide for their own defence, than to set out any Ships to offend the English. After this he was dismissed with gifts from the Captain, to make his report to the Governor, protesting he never received so much honour from any Person in his Life. The Negro aforementioned confirmed all that the Spaniard related

related of the vast Treasures in the Town, adding,
 ' That they might have Gold and Silver enough if
 ' they would make use of the Symerons, and that he
 ' would venture with them, if the Capt. would under-
 ' take his Protection, since they hated him for be-
 ' traying several of them into the hands of their Ma-
 ' sters, and that he knew they had a great Respect for
 ' the Name and valour of Captain Drake; hereupon
 they resolv'd to leave that Island as neither safe nor
 healthy, and the next night arrived at the Isle of Pines
 or Port Plenty, where they had left their Ships, from
 whence Drake sent his Brother & Ellis Hixon to the
 Westward, to search the River Chagro where he had
 been the year before, and designed a further discove-
 ry, since it ran Southward within 6 Leagues of Pana-
 ma near a little Town called Venta Cruz, whence all
 the Treasure usually brought by Mules from Pana-
 ma was shipt down this River into the North Sea,
 the tyde not running up far into the land, so that it
 requires three days to go up againt the Stream.

When they came to their Ships Aug. 1. Captain
 Rawse despairing of the hoped for success, and their
 security on those Coasts being now discovered, was
 upon his desire freely dismiss'd, after the return of the
 Pinnaces from searching the River Chagro, the rest
 continuing in the Isle about six days, when it was con-
 cluded that Drake with his two Ships and three Pin-
 naces should sail to Carthagena, which they did in 6
 days, the calms they met with much hindring their
 speed, attempting nothing by the way neither at Tolou
 nor elsewhere. Aug. 13. their Ships anchored be-
 tween the Islands of Garesha and St. Bernard, the
 Capt. bringing the Pinnaces about into the Harbour
 of Carthagena, where at the entrance he found a Ship
 at anchor with only one old Man aboard, who upon
 demand answered, ' That the rest of his Company
 ' were gone ashoar in a Gondelo that Evening to fight
 ' about a young Lady, and freely told them, That a-
 ' bout two hours before night a Pinnace sailed swift-
 ly

ly by with Oars, inquiring whether any French or English had been lately there and being answered none, they bid them look to themselves, and that within an hour after this Pinnace was come to the further side of Carthagena many great Guns were discharged, whereupon one going to the top Mast espied several Ships and Vessels coming into the Castle. This report the Capt. credited, since themselves had heard the Cannon and perceived they were now fully discovered, yet having notice by this old Martinier, that a great Spanish ship newly unladen lay in the next Point bound next morning for St. Domingo in Hispaniola they took him aboard their Pinnace to verifie his information, and coming near the said Ship they askt whence they came, the English replied, from Nombre de Dios, whereupon they abused and railed at them, who disregarding their words instantly boarded her, tho' with some difficulty by reason of her height, she being 240 Tun. Having entred the Deck, the Spaniards perceiving they had taken possession, got all into Hold with their Arms, except two youths; when finding no danger from the Enemy, they rowed the ship without the Island into the Sound, just before the Town, tho' out of reach of their great Guns.

Mean-while the Town having intelligence hereof by their Watch, took the Alarm, rung out their Bells, and shot off about thirty Cannon, and divers Horse and Foot came down to the very point of the Wood to prevent their going out of the Sound; next Morning the English took two Vessels, wherein were two who called themselves the King's Scrivanoes, one of Carthagena the other of Veragua, with seven Mariners and two Negroes, who came from Nombre de Dios, bound for Carthagena, with double Letters of Advice to certifie them; That Captain Drake had been at Nombre de Dios, and had prodably taken and plundered it, if he had not been prevented with some blessed Ship, and that being still on the Coast

Coast, they should carefully provide for their security, the Captain bringing all his Fleet together, at the earnest intreaty of the Scrivanoes, set them and their Company ashore, and sailed thence 3 Leagues off the Town, where they found store of Fish to refresh them; and Drake considering he was now discovered in two of the chief places on the Coast, yet not intending to leave it till he had found the Symierons and performed his Voyage which would require time, and the well manning of his Pinnaces; here solved to burn one of his Ships, and make the other a store house thereby to strengthen the Pinnaces, but knowing his Company would hardly consent, the Ship being both good Sailers, and well provided, he resolved to use Policy, and sending for Thomas Moon, Carpenter in the Swan, took him into his Cabin, and charged him to conceal for some time a piece of service, which he must needs do him aboard his own Ship, which was in the middle of the second Watch, to go privately down into the Well of the Ship and bore three holes as near the Keel as possible, laying somewhat against it to prevent the Noise of the Water entering in; Moon was astonisht to hear him propose the Loss of so good a Ship, which was his own, new, strong, & in which he himself had before made 2 rich and gainful Voyages, alledging, if his Brother, the Master or any of the Sailers should know of such a Fact, they would certainly kill him. But the Captain satisfying him of the necessity of it, and assuring him of secrecie, till they should all be glad of it, he undertook and performed it accordingly.

Next morning Aug. 15. Drake going early a fishing in his Pinnace, and falling aboard the Swan, calls for his Brother to go with him, who rising hastily, replied, he would instantly follow, or attend him if he pleased to stay. The Captain perceiving the business done would not hasten him, but rowing away carelessly demanded of them, 'Why their Ship was so deep in the Water? Upon which his Brother sent to the Stew-

ard

ard to know whether there were any Water in her, or what might be the cause, the Steward stepping hastily down, his usual scuttle was wet up to the waist, and getting up again with much affright, cried out, the ship was full of Water. There was no need of hastning them, some went to pump, and others to search for the Leak, which the Master observing, instantly followed his Brother, certifying him of the strange accident befallen them that night, that whereas they had not pumpt in six weeks before, they had now six foot water in hold, and therefore desired to be excused from fishing, to search and remedy the Leak, and the Caaptain offering his assistance, his Brother answered they had men enough board, desiring him to continue his fishing, that they might have part thereof for dinner. His Brother returning, found the Company had taken much pains, but had freed the Water very little, yet having much Love to the Ship (as Drake foresaw) they used their utmost diligence till three in the Afternoon, when perceiving that tho' they had assistance from the Captains ship, yet they were not able to free above one foot and half of Water and were very unlikely to find the Leak, they were much discouraged, and desired Drakes advice how to remedy it: who therefore persuaded them to take their Goods out of her, and then set her afire, to prevent her falling into the Enemies hands, that himself would sail in the Pinnacc, till he could provide some handsom Frigor, and his Brother should be Captain of the Admiral, together with the Master. This Advice seemed strange at first, yet was instantly put in execution that Night, Drake having his desire, and Men enough now to strengthen his Pinnaces.

The next day Aug. 16. they resolved to seek out a place in the Sound of Darien to leave their Ship at Anchor safe and undiscovered, that the Enemy might judge them quite gone from the Coast, and meanwhile to prosecute their design with the Pionaces; Drake going with two to the River Grand, and his Brother

Brother taking the third to find out the Symerons. In pursuance hereof, they in five days privately recovered the Sound, where the Captain employed them to clear a spacious plat of Ground from Trees and Bushes, to build Houses large enough for their Lodgings, and one particularly for their publick assembling, wherein the Negro well acquainted with the Country and Buildings, did them much Service, the rest of the Company recreating themselves with Shooting at Buts, Bowls, Quoits, Nine-pins, or what they pleased, half of them working one day, and the rest the next, and likewise in providing fresh Victuals of Fish, Fowl, Hogs, Deer, Rabbits, and the like, whereof there was great plenty: The Smiths here set up their Forge with all Necessaries brought from England, which did them much service. Having continued here 15 days to silence the Noise of their Discovery, Drake leaving his Ship with his Brother, went Sept. 8. with two Pinnaces for the River Grand as was formerly concluded on, and passing by Carthagena out of sight, and coming within two Leagues of the River, they landed on the Main-Land Westward, and saw much Cattle, and finding some Indians, who kindly demanded 'What they wanted, they desired fresh Victuals, which the Indians presently furnished them with, taking what Cattle they needed, with so much ease that they seemed to have an absolute Command over them, whereas these Creatures would not suffer the English to come near them, the Captain as usually before, giving them such things in exchange as much contented them, so they promised always to supply them with Necessaries.

C H A P. II.

Captain Drake's *proceeding to Rio Grand and Carthagena. His entertaining the Symerons, and taking several Spanish Ships, and likewise the Town of Venta Cruz.*

HAVING received this seasonable Refreshment from the Indians, they departed for Rio Grand, and arrived at the Mouth thereof next day, where the Stream was so violent that they took up fresh Water, tho' within half a League from the Sea; from three in the Afternoon till dark night they rowed up against the Current, which was so strong that they got but two Leagues all that time. In the night they moored their Pinnaces to a Tree, there falling a dreadful shower of Rain, with such strange and terrible Thunder and Lightning as much astonish'd them, tho' Drake, who had before seen the like, assured them it would not last above three quarters of an hour. After this Storm it became very calm, and such a multitude of Gnats or Musketoës fell upon them with their troublesome stings, that they could not rest all that night, nor defend themselves from them; the best remedy they found was to anoint themselves with juice of Lemmons. At break of day they proceeded to hale without ceasing, and about three afternoon they spied a Canoa, with two Indians fishing in the River, to whom they spake not, for fear of Discovery, nor the other to them, judging them Spaniards: Within an hour after they descried several Houses on the other side the River, the Channel whereof was 25 fathom deep, and so broad that one can scarce see from one Shore to the other; yet a Spaniard who kept these Houses

Houses, discovering their Pinnaces, and thinking them his Countrymen, made a smoak for a Signal to them to turn that way, being desirous to speak with them, they accordingly rowed toward him, and being half way over, he waved his Hat and long hanging sleeves to them to come ashore; but they drawing nearer he perceived his Mistake, and fled from his Houses with all speed: The English landing, found them to be five in number, and full of white Rusk, dried Bacon, Cheese of that Country, somewhat like that of Holland, but much better tasted, which they send as great Presents into Spain; there were also sweet-meats, Conserves, and a great quantity of Sugar provided for the Fleet in their return to Spain.

They loaded their Pinnaces with this store of Provisions, and by twilight departed, having notice by an Indian Woman in those Houses, that the Frigots (usually thirty or more; which transport Goods from Spain to Carthagea, and thence to those Houses, and so in great Canoes up to Nova Reyno with great ease, the River running many hundred Leagues within the Land, and bring back in return the Gold, Silver, Victuals and other Commodities, that Kingdom abundantly yields) were not yet come from Carthagea, since the first Alarm of the English being in the Country. Sept. 10. they went aboard their Pinnaces from their Store-houses; when the Spaniards, having brought some Indians from a great Town two miles off, called Villadel Rey, had placed them in the Bushes by the Water side to annoy them with their Arrows, but the English rowed down the stream to the mouth of the River without damage, where having unloaded all their Provisions, and cleansing their Pinnaces according to their Captains Custom, they took all in again and sailed Westward. In their return they discovered a Ship, a Bark, and a Frigor, wherein they imagined to have found some Spanish Gold, but when pursued and taken, met with nothing of value being bound for Sugar and Hides; so that dismissing her they proceeded.

Sept:

Sept. 10. between Carthagena and Tolou, they took six Frigots laden with live Hogs, Hens and Maiz, which we call Guiney-wheat, of whom they got what intelligence they could of the preparations against them, and their opinion of them, and then discharged four of them and all the Men, retaining only two Ships well stored with good provisions.

Three days after they arrived at Port Plenty (where their Captain chose at first to leave his Ship) so called by the Company, because they usually brought thither all the Stores which they took going that way for victualling Carthagena and Nombre de Dios, and from the Fleets going out and coming from Spain, which procured them such abundance of all necessaries, that had they been 3000 Persons, their Pinnaces would have sufficiently provided them with Wine, Meal, Rusk, Cassavy-bread made of a root called Yucca, whose juice is poison, but the substance good and wholesome, dried Beef, dried Fish, live Sheep, Hogs and Hens in abundance, with vast store of dainty Fish easily taken every day. So that they were forced to build four several store-houses ten or 20 Leagues asunder both in the islands, and on the main Land, that so if the Enemy should surprize one they might have another to furnish them, till they had finished their desired Voyage, in building which, the Negroes were very skilful and speedy. With this store they not only relieved themselves and the Symérons while they joined with them, but likewise two French Ships in much distress. In Drakes absence, Captain John Drake his Brother, who was left here with one Pinnace, sailed into the Ocean, and rowing not far from the shoar, (by direction of Diego the Moor, who freely came to them at Nombre de Dios, he espied certain Symérons, with whom he treated so effectually, that at length leaving two English with their Leader, they brought two of theirs aboard the Pinnace, concluding to meet again next day at a River about mid way between the Cabezas and their ships, which they named the River

Diego.

Diego. These two Symerons being very intellige n men chosen out by their Commander declared with much respect to Captain Drake upon their arrival hither; That their Nation were very joyful at his coming, knowing him an Enemy to the Spaniards not only by his late attempt at Nombre de Dios, but in his former Voyages, and they were therefore ready to assist him in all his designs against his & their inveterate adversaries, to which end their Capt. and company did now attend at the mouth of Rio Diego expecting what answer should be return'd 'em; that they would willingly have marched by land even to this very place, had not the way been very long & troublesome with many steep Mountains, deep Rivers, and thick Woods and Bushes, they therefore desired Drake to take some speedy and convenient Order on this behalf. Who comparing the discourse of these Persons with his former intelligence, both from the Negroes & Spaniards, together with his Brother information of their great kindness to him when lately among them, he with the advice of the rest, resolved to go with his Brother and the 2 Symerons that evening to the said River, ordering the rest of the fleet to follow next morning, his brother having found out a place thereabout of much safety and convenience, it being a very good and plentiful Country for above 60 Leagues, and not inhabited by one Spaniard or any on their behalf, and lying among a great many excellent Islands full of Trees, where tho' there be Channels, yet they are so full of Rocks and Shoals as makes it very dangerous to enter by night, whereas a ship may there lye hid among the Trees.

Next day Sept. 14. arriving at the appointed River they found some of the Symerons according to promise, the rest of them being a mile upward in a Wood by the Rivers side. After they had given them Entertainment, and were satisfied of their fidelity, they took two more into their Pinnaces, leaving two Englishmen with them to go by Land to another River called

led Gio Guana, to meet another Company of Syme-
rons then in the Mountains; They went that day from
Rio Diego in their Pinnaces toward their Ship, which
they wondred did not follow them according to order.
Two days after, Sepr. 16. they found her in the place
where they left her, but very much damaged & indan-

ged by a Tempest in their absence, which having re-
turned at a Pinnace to discover the Channel at
the bottom of the Bay to bring their Ship nearer the
Land; Sepr. 19. they followed, and with much wari-
ness sail'd safe into the best Channel. About five
Leagues from Cativaas between the Island and the
Main, they moored their Ship, the Island being near
the Continent, flat and full of Trees and Bushes. Sepr.
22. the two English Men and the Troop of Symerons
with twelve others they met in the Mountains, came
in sight of the Ship; on which they were brought
aboard to their great joy, hoping now to be quit with
their old Spanish Enemies, and the English expecting
better success by their Assistance.

At their first meeting when Drake moved them to
inform him how he might be furnisht with Gold and
Silver, they plainly answer'd; 'That if they had known
' he had desired that, they could have given him e-
' nough, but at present were uncapable because the
' Rivers wherein they had sunk a great quantity, which
' they had taken from the Spaniards rather to vex
' their Foes than for any love they had for it, were
' now so high that they could not get it out of such
' depths for them, neither could they take any more
' from their Enemies because the Spaniards in these
' rainy Months are not used to carry their Treasure by
' Land. This unexpected answer did not discontent
' Drake, but rather confirmed their faithfulness, and
therefore the Capt. to wear out the five Month they
designed to spend in those Seas, commanded all his
great Guns & Ammunition ashoar, sending his Pin-
naces to the Main Land to fetch over the great Trees
to make a Fort upon the Island to plant his Cannon

thereon, and for securing them against any attempt of the Enemy. The Symerons cut down Palmeto Boughs & Branches, and with strange celerity raised up two Houses large enough for all the Company. The Fort was made Triangular with Timber and Earth, and thirteen foot high.

Having continued here fourteen days, Octob. 7. the Captain resolved to go with three Pinnaces to Carthage, leaving his Brother John Drake to govern those who remained with the Symerons to finish the Fort, and to fetch Boards and Planks from the prize he left at Cativaas where she was drove ashore and broken in their absence, but might now be of use to this purpose. That night Captain Drake came to an Island he called the Spurkite Island, because they found store of Birds like Kites, but very delicate meat; Next day Octob. 8. they recovered a large Island where they got great quantity of Fish, especially of a great Shell Fish 2 foot long which they called Whelks. Next morning being clear of these Islands and Shoals, they haled off to Sea, and 4 days after Octob. 14. chased two Frigats ashore near the Island of St. Bernards, from whence they proceeded to Tolou and landed Octob. 16. near the Town in a Garden, where certain Indians gave them Bows and Arrows, and presented them with the dainty Fruits and Roots therein, for which they went not unrewarded, hoping to learn intelligence of the Country and Fleets from them. They quickly went hence to Caretha an Island near Carthage, and with a full Gale sailed toward the City, casting Anchor between the Island and the Continent right against the goodly Garden Island, in which the Captain would not suffer them to Land, because he knew the Spaniards sent Souldiers thither, when they heard any Men of War were on their Coast, which happened accordingly, for three hours after passing by the Point of the Island, they had a Volley of a Hundred Shot from them, yet not one of their Men hurt: That evening they went to Sea, and next Morning, two Leagues off, they took a
Bark,

Bark, and found that Captain, his Wife, and the principal Passengers had forsaken her, and were gone ashore in their Gondelo, so that they boarded her without resistance, though very well provided with Swords, Targets, small Shot and Iron Guns; she was about fifty Tun, with ten Mariners, five or six Negroes, great store of Sope and Sweat-meats hound from St. Domingo to Carthagena, the Captain having left behind him a Silk Ancient with his Arms, at his hasty departing.

Next day Octo. 18. they set all the Mariners ashore to seek their Masters, retaining only a young Negro three or four Years old, and the Bark, wherein they bore into the Mouth of Carthagena Harbour, & there anchored: That Afternoon divers Horse came down to the Woodside in Company with the forementioned Scrivano, toward their Bark with a Flag of Truce, desiring security for his coming and going, which being granted, he came aboard and gave the Captain many thanks for his repeated Favours, promising to bring him before Morning as much Provision as he desired, what Danger or Punishment soever he incurred thereby. Yet all this was only Trick of the Governors, to gain time and strength enough to in trap them; so that seeing no Appearance of this fair Pretender by Sun rising, they put to Sea to the West and lay at Hull the rest of that day and night. Octo. 20. Afternoon two Frigots bound for St. Domingo, came out of Carthagena, one of fifty, and the other of twelve Tun, laden only with Ballast, which they took a League from the Towu, and came to an Anchor with them within shot of the East-Bulwark; she had about thirteen common Mariners, who desiring to be set ashore, the Captain gave them the great Frigots Gondeloe and dismiss them.

Next Morning when they came down to the West Point with a Flag of Truce, the Captain rowed ashore in his Pinnaces, whereupon the Spaniards fled, and hid themselves in the Woods, pretending fear of the

Great Guns, but thereby intending to draw them ashore in the pursuit, whereupon Drake leapt out on the Sand to defie them, and to shew that he durst land, tho' he staid not long, to let them know, that tho' he were not able to Conquer them, yet he perfectly understood their Design; The Captain coming again aboard, they returned back upon the Sand, leading a youth as from the Governor, to know what they designed by staying so long on those Coasts. Drake replied; He meant to traffick with them, having Tin, Pewter, Cloth and other Merchandize, which he knew they had occasion for; The Youth swam back again with this Answer, and instantly returned with another Message, That the King of Spain had forbidden Traffick with any Forreigners, except for Powder and Shot, of which if he had any quantiry they would buy it; He replied, That he was come from his Country to exchange his Goods for Gold & Silver, and was unwilling to return without his Errand, and that he believed they would have little rest if they did not fairly traffick with them. He gave the Messenger a fine shirt for a reward, and so discharged him, who rowling his shirt about his head, swam quickly back again. They heard no answer all that day, but kept strict Watch; next morning about break of day they saw two sails making toward them but coming nigh, they perceived by the many Heads, peering above board that they were Mann'd, and set forth from Carthagenia to fight with them, or at least to regain their Frigots they had taken, but were prevented in both, for leaving John Oxnam with one Pinnace, to entertain those Men of War, Drake hastned in the other to secure the ships left at Anchor, & caused the Spaniards (who mean time had gotten aboard in a small Canoo to have towed the Frigots, within danger of the shore) to make all possible haste away, some being forc't to swim aland, leaving their Swords, Targets, Flasks, and Calivers behind, and considering he could not man them, he sunk one, and burnt

burnt the other, to shew them their secret Practices were discovered.

This done Octob. 22. he returned to John Oxnam who mean while lay by the men of War, without offering to fight. When the Captain came up, the Wind blew so hard, that the Pinnaces were forced to give way, which caused the Spaniards to rejoyce in hope they fled, but when they came into Harbour, and had smooth Water, the Pinnaces engaged the Enemy with advantage, after a few Shot exchanged, but a Storm arising, they feared to press nearer, and the Storm continuing, whereby they doubted of success, they retired into the Town, and the English were obliged by the foul Weather, to continue there 4 days, feeling much cold from the Rains & Westerly Winds, and very little shelter in their Pinnaces. The fifth day after, Octo. 27. a Frigot coming from Sea, seeing the English make toward her ran a shoar, taking off her Rudder & Sails to prevent being carried away, but coming up to her, they perceived near an hundred Horse & Foot well armed, standing at the Point, with whom they exchanged some Shot, one of which passed so near a principal Commander among them, that they concluded to retreat into the Woods, where they might rescue the Frigot, and sufficiently annoy the English, who therefore resolved to go to Sea again, intending to take down their Masts, & ride among the Rocks called Las Serenas, two Leagues off at Sea, as they usally did, and were hardly distinguished from the Rocks, but the Waves were so high, that they were forced to continue six days in the Harbour, to the great disturbance of the Spaniards, who contrived another device against them.

For Novemb. 2. They sent forth a great Shallop, a Gondelo, and a great Canoo, with some Spanish Musketeers, and many Indians with poisoned Arrows, as if to begin a Skirmish, and then to fly, but the English rowing toward them and firing, they instantly landed and retired into the Woods, where an Ambush

of sixty Muskets lay, beside two Pinnaces and a Frigor very well manned, They boldly assaulted them, assisted by those out of the Wood, who again got aboard the Gondeloe & Canoe, and seeing the English coming up, assured themselves of success from the Ambuscade; but Drake foreseeing the danger of the Attempt, kept out of reach of their shot from Land, and the Enemy freely spent their Powder on them 2 or three hours, wherein the English had only one Man wounded, but saw the Spanish Pinnace shot through in several places, and the Powder of one take fire, whereupon Drake designed to come up and board them, to prevent which, they rowed speedily to their Defence in the Wood, being disappointed of Assistance from their Frigor, which the Wind would not suffer either to help them, or offend their Enemies; Despairing therefore of any prize in these parts, and Victuals growing scarce, Drake returned again Nov. 3. to Rio de Grand, and on the Coast in their passage, found great store of Victuals: After two days, arriving at the Villages of Store, where they were before supplied with abundance of Hens, Sheep, Calves, Hogs, & the like, they now found nothing left, nor any People to be seen, flying by the Spaniards command into the Mountains, and driving away all their Cattel, that they might have no relief from them; troubled hereat, and much of their Victuals being spoiled at Sea, they were revived by the sight of a Frigor from whom they expected Relief, but upon boarding perceived she had neither Meat nor Money, being bound for Rio Grand to take in Provision upon Bills.

This adding to their Grief, they lived upon a certain Allowance seven or 8 days, and sailed toward Sancta Martha, in hope of Shipping in the Road, or Fishes on the Rocks; when arriving near the Town, the Spaniards seeing them Men of War, placed forty Musketeers secretly among the Cliffs, who annoyed them so unrevengedly, that they were forced to quit that Harbour, tho' endangered by a Storm without
and

and want within, and go to Sea, and the Enemy to give them a Farewel, made a most unlucky shot from a Culverin between the Pinnaces, while they were consulting how to proceed: Some advised to land in some place Eastward to get Viſuals, and rather venture on the kindness of the Country people, than continue at Sea in such a cold Storm, and a leaky Pinnace; but Drake resolved to hear up toward Rio de Hacca, or Coriazo, hoping there to meet with plenty, without Resistance either from the Inhabitants, or some Prize in this Harbour, the Company in the other Pinnaces answering ' They would willingly follow him ' thro' the World, but they did not think their Pinnace could endure a Storm, nor themselves the want ' of Provisions so long, ' having only one Gammon of ' Bacon, and thirty pound of Bisket for eighteen Men; The Captain replied, ' They were better provided ' than himself, who had but one Gammon of Bacon, ' and forty pound of Bisket for twenty four Men, and ' therefore hoped they would take their lot with him, ' and freely depend upon Divine Providence, which ' never fails those that trust therein: Upon this he hoisted sail for Coriazo, which the rest perceiving, resolved to follow their Captain, tho' with sorrowful hearts, because of the weakness of their Pinnace.

They had not sailed above three Leagues, when a Spanish Ship of about ninety Tun appeared, which they joyfully expected to be their own, but being hailed, she despised their Summons, and gave them a Gun, the Sea went very high, so that they could not attempt her, but after a great Shower a Calm ensuing, they pursued and quickly took her, which being laden with Viſuals well powdred and dried they received as sent them by the Mercy of Heaven: Nov. 13. Edward Hixom, by the Captains Order, going in search of some Harbour along the Coast, discovered a very convenient place twelve Leagues East of Santa Martha, whither bringing in their new Prize, by promising Liberty, and all their Apparel to the Spaniards to pro-

cure them Water and fresh Victuals, they by their means obtained plenty of both from the Indian Inhabitants, who went cloathed, and were governed by a Spaniard that dwelt in a Town about a League off; they stayed all day providing necessaries, for which they satisfied the Indians: At night the Captain called all his Men aboard, leaving the Spaniard ashore, who acknowledged their obligations to be greater to him, for giving them Liberty, than their damage was by losing their ship.

The sickness which began among them, now appeared by the death of Charles Club their Quarter-Master, and a very skillful Sea-man, occasioned, as they judged, by the cold the men had got lately in their Pinnaces, yet the rest of the Company, though ill, recovered their health. Next morning, Nov. 15. Drake sent his smallest Pinnace, the *Minion*, to the ships at Port Diego to advise them of his coming, and to prepare for their Land Journey, and if they heard of the Fleet's Arrival by the *Symerons*, charging the Pinnace to take in a sufficient quantity of the Wine they had hid in the sand at St. Bernard's in their way. In seven days after Drake arrived at St. Bernard's, but found only twelve Borajo's of Wine of the great store they had left there, which escaped the strict search of the Enemy, who had been there since, by being buried very deep in the ground. Nov. 27. They came to their ship, and received the ill tidings of the death of John Drake the Captains Brother, and Richard Allen a young Man, both slain at one time, in attempting to board a Frigate two days after their departure from them; for in going toward their Fort with Planks for the Platform, they saw a Frigate at Sea, which the Company persuaded John to sail upon as good Prize: He replied, 'They wanted Arms to assault them, & knew not how strong they were, and his Boat was now loaded with Planks to finish his Brothers Order: This not satisfying them, and they seeming resolved, 'Well, said he, if you will needs venture, you shall

‘ Shall never say I will be hindmost, nor report to my
‘ Brother that you lost your Voyage by my Cowardise.

Making then the best provision possible, & heaving
their Planks over-board, they armed themselves with
such poor weapons as they had, that is, a broken point-
ed Sword, an old Carbine, and a rusty Musket.
John Drake took the Sword, & made a shield of his
Pillow, Richard Allen had the Carbine, standing in the
head of the Pinnace, and Roberts managed the Mus-
ket, and so they boarded the Frigor, but found her
hung round about with Hides, behind which she was
full of Pikes and small shot, which they discharged in
their Faces, and mortally wounded John Drake in
the belly, and Richard Allen in the Head, who yet got
off the Pinnace, freed themselves from the Frigor, and
hastily recovered the Ship, wherein within an hour
these 2 hopeful young Men died with much Regret of
the Company. Having moored their Ships fast, Capt.
Drake resolved not to go to Sea again, but to conceal
himself till the coming of the Spanish Fleet, supply-
ing himself and the Symeons out of his Store-house
besides the daily Relief they got of Wild Hogs, Phea-
sants and Guyanas out of the Woods, whereby they
by God’s blessing continued in health till January 3.
when six of the Company fell sick, and died within
two or three days, yea, they had thirty at a time sick
of a Calenture, occasioned by a sudden change from
cold to heat, or from salt or brackish Water taken in
at the mouth of the River, by the sloth of the Sea-
men who would not go no further up. Among others
Joseph Drake, another of the Captains Brothers, died
in his Arms of that Disease, who being opened, his
Liver was swoln, his Heart as if boiled, and his Guts
all fair, the Surgeon that dissected him died 4 days
after tho’ not of the Calenture, of which he reco-
vered about a month before, but by presumtuously
giving himself such a strong Purge, that he never spoke
a word after the taking it, & and his Boy, who was sick
only by tasting it, not recovering his health till he
came to England.

The Symérons, who were entertained in September, and usually repaired to their ship, during their absence, ranged the Country toward Nombre de Dios, & gave Drake perticular Notice of what happened; and now assuring him that the Spanish Fleet was certainly arrived, he sent the Lyon Frigate to discover the truth, since if it were so, all the Ships in the Country would repair to Nombre de Dios for Provision: They in a few days after met with a Frigate laden with Maiz, Hens and Pompions from Tolon, which they took, & who assured them the Fleet was come; in her were taken one Woman and twelve Men, whereof one was the Scrivano of Tolon: The Captain used them very civilly, securing them from the fury of the Symérons, who much importuned Drake that they might have leave to cut their Throats in Revenge of their many wrongs and injuries received from the Spanish Nation but the Captain adjured them neither to hurt nor affront them, while in his charge; and when he resolved to take a Journey by Land to Panama, he strictly enjoined Ellis Hixom to take care of his own Ship & Company, and especially of those Spaniards he had put in the great Prize, which was haled ashore to the Island, (called by them Slaughter Island, because so many of their Men died there) and which was now used for their own Store-house, and a Prison for their Enemies: All things thus ordered, and the Captain consulting with the chief of the Symérons, what Weapons, Provisions and Apparel were convenient for this great and long Journey, they advised to carry as many shoes as possible, because of the many Rivers full of stones and gravel they were to pass.

Preparation of all Necessaries made, Feb. 3. being Shrove-Tuesday, they began their Journey with most of their Company, having already lost twenty eight Men, and leaving only a few sound Men with Hixom, to secure the ship and Prisoners, and tend the sick: At his departure, Drake gave Hixom strict charge not to credit any Messenger who should come in his name, with

with any Token, unless he brought his Hand-writing, which he knew neither the Spaniards nor Symérons could counterfeit. They were in all forty eight, whereof eighteen were English, and the rest Symérons, who, besides their Arms, carried each of them a great quantity of Victuals, so that the English had nothing to toil them but their Arms in this long Journey, and because they could not carry enough for a full supply, they, according to promise, provided sufficient store with their Arrows by the way: They had each two sort of Arrows, one to assault the Enemy, and others to kill Victuals, the first are very long, headed with Iron, Wood, or Fish bones, the other have, some a head of Iron of a pound and half weight, shaped like the head of a Javelin, and sharp as a Knife, making so deep a wound into an Ox, Stag, or Wild-Boar, as is hardly credible: They have others with less heads, some to kill smaller Cattel, and others still less for Birds, and are so well tempered, as not to be easily blunted nor broken; their absolute necessity of these weapons makes them value Iron much above Gold, & whoever has skill to give a true Temper to these Arrows, is highly valued. They marched every day from Sun-rising till ten in the forenoon, & then again from twelve to 4, always reposing near some River, either in Houses they found ready made, or else such as were quickly erected by the Symérons, who when they came where they designed to rest, instantly cut down Branches of Palmetto Trees, which served for Posts & Rafter, and covering them close with Plantain and Palmetto Leaves, they were very well secured from the Rain and Sun: They would speedily erect six of these Houses, and made 3 fires in each, one at each end, & another in the middle, which they so contrived, that the smoke never offended, and the place was temperately warm. Near these Rivers they found divers wholesome fruits, as Mammecas, Guavag, Palmettoes, Pines, Oranges, Lemons, and divers others, which the Symérons persuaded them to eat with moderation.

deration, except roasted Plantanes, Potatoes, and the like. If in the way they saw any wild Hogs on the Hills or Valleys, the Symerons would usually, six at a time, deliver their Burthens to their Fellows, and immediately pursue, kill, and bring away as many as they could carry, and the time would permit. One day they found an Otter, and went to dressing it; Drake wondering at it, Pedro the chief Symeron said, 'Are you a Man of War, and in want & yet doubt whether this be Meat which hath Blood in it. Whereupon the Captain secretly chid him that he had not told them of it before.

The third day of their Travels they brought them to a Town of their own, on the side of a Hill near a fine River, encompassed with a Ditch eight foot broad and a Mud-wall ten foot high, to prevent a sudden surprize: It had one long broad Street East and West, and two less crossing it, consisting of about sixty Families, the Houses & Streets being very clean & sweet, and the People lived very civilly and cleanly: When the Symerons came hither, they washed themselves in the River, and changed their Apparel, which was very fine & exactly made, as were likewise their Womens Garments, much like the Spaniards, but not so costly. This Town is 35 Leagues from Nombre de Dios, and 45 from Panama, plentifully stored with Cattle, Fowl, Maiz, and divers Fruits. As to their Religion, they have no Priests, only they held the Cross in much reverence, but by Drake's persuasion they left it, and learnt the Lord's Prayer, seeming willing to be instructed, in the Worship of God: They keep a constant Guard in four parts, 3 Miles off the Town, to prevent Mischief from the Spaniards, who are oft conducted against them by the Symerons themselves, whereby they sometimes prevailed against them when they lived carelessly, but since this having usually notice of their coming, they many times surprize the Spaniards, and kill them in the Woods like Beasts.

They

They stayed with the Symerons that night, Feb. 7. and the next day till noon, during which, they related many strange accidents between them and the Spaniards, and among others. That a gallant Gentleman entertained by the Spanish Governor of the Country, undertook the last year, with 105 Souldiers to destroy Man, Woman and Child in this Town, being conducted by one of their own who had been taken Prisoner, and bribed with Gifts; He accordingly surprized them half an hour before day, whereby most of the Men escaped in the dark, but many Women and Children were Murdered or taken; But at Sun-rising, this Gallant their Leader being slain in pursuing another Man's Wife, the Symerons resumed their Courage, and getting together, fell so furiously on the Spaniards, that flying into the Woods without a Guide, most of them perisht by Famine, and not above 30 escaped to carry the News to those that sent them. Their King dwelt in a City 16 Leagues South-East of Panama, and was able to raise seventeen hundred fighting Men: They were very earnest with Captain Drake to stay two or three days, ingaging to double his number of Men in that time if he thought good; but he thanking them for their kind offer, resolved to prosecute his Voyage, declaring, 'He would use no more strength if he might have 'twenty times as much; Which they judging to proceed, not only from Kindness but Courage, they willingly march'd away that afternoon, four of the Symerons, who best knew the Ways, going about a Mile before, and breaking down Boughs for direction to those that followed, all being enjoyned great silence; after them, twelve went before as a Van Guard, and twelve more in the Reer; the English and the two Symeron Captains marching in the midst: All the way through the Woods was cool and pleasant with the thick & high Trees, so that it was as agreeable travelling in that hot Country, as in England in the heat of Summer. They were much encouraged
by

by hearing there was a great Tree about the *M.d-way*, where they might at once discern the North-sea, from whence they came, and the South-sea, whither they were going.

The Fourth day after, Feb. 17th they came to the Top of this desired Hill, which was very high, and lay East and West like a Ridge between the two seas: It was about ten a Clock in the morning, when one of the chief Symerons taking Drake by the hand, desired him walk up this famous high Tree, wherein they had cut divers steps to ascend almost to the top, where they had made a convenient Arbour for twelve Men conveniently to sit, & from whence without difficulty they might plainly discern both the North and South Atlantick Ocean, many of the adjoyning Trees being cut down to clear the Prospect, and divers strong Houses built thereabout by the Symerons, who usually pass that way, and inhabit those vast Countries; Drake having ascended the Tree, and the Weather being fair, taking a full View of that Sea of which he had heard such golden Reports, he besought God to give him Life and Leave once to sail an English Ship in those Seas, John Oxnam & the rest of the Company assuring him they would assist him to the utmost. All satisfied with this pleasing sight they descended, and being refreshed, march'd two days further into the Woods, and then came into a Champain Country, where the Grass grows so very high, that their Cattle (of which they have abundance) cannot eat, so that the Inhabitants are forc'd to burn it thrice a year, five or six miles together, and yet after it is burnt within three days it again springs like green Corn; such is the fruitfulness of the soil by the equality of Days and Nights, and the rich Dews falling every Morning.

In their three last days march over the Hills, they saw Panama five or six times a day, and the ships riding in the Road, but being come within a days Journey, the Symerons declaring that the Ladies of
Panama

Panama used to employ Hunters and Fowlers, to take the curious Fowls in that Countrey, by whom they might be discover'd, Drake caused all his Company to travel out of the ordinary Road with great silence, to the Grove agreed on four days before within a League of Panama, where they might lye undiscovered near the the High-way to Nombre de Dios. From hence they sent a Symeron, who formerly was a servant in Panama, in such apparel as their Negroes use in War, into the Town, to learn the certain Night and Hour, when the Kings Treasure was laden from the Treasure-House to Nombre de Dios, for they always travel by night from Panama to Venta Cruz, because of the Heat of the Champain Country, but from Venta Cruz to Nombre de Dios, they go always with their Treasure by day through the cool fresh Woods, unless the Symerons happily make them sweat for fear, as oft happens, and therefore rheir Recoes are guarded with Souldiers; the last day Drake took a full View of that fair City, and the large street therein, and by three a Clock came secretly into the Grove along a River, then almost dried up, from whence he dispatch'd a spy into the City in the Evening, who quickly return'd with intelligence from his Companions there, ' That the Treasurer of Lima intending ' to go into Spain in a good Ship of 350 Tuncalled the ' Advifo, designed that Night to Travel with his ' Daughter and Family to Nombre de Dios, accompanied with fourteen Mules, eight of them laden with ' Gold, and one with Jewels, and that there were two ' other Recoes, each of fifty Mules laden with Viſuals, ' and some small quantity of Silver to go this Night ' also; There are twenty eight of these Recoes (or Company of Mules and People travelling together) the greatest consisting of seventy, the less of 50 Mules, unless ten, twenty, or thirty more are hired by particular Persons upon their own occasions.

Upon this Notice, they instantly march'd within two Leagues of Venta Cruz, when two Symerons

went

went before, discovering a Spaniard by the scent of his Match, asleep, they stopt his Mouth, put out his Match, and bound him so strictly, as had almost strangled him before they brought him to the Capt. who being examined, confirmed all that the Spy had reported, & that he was a Souldier entertained with others by the Treasurer, for guarding the Treasure from Venta Cruz to Nombre de Dios. The Souldier understanding Drake was their Captain, took Courage to request him, That he would command the Symerons, who extreemly hated the Spaniards, especially the Souldiers, not to do him any Mischief, whom he knew they durst not disobey; and that since he was a Souldier, and was assured that the Capt. would gain that Night more Gold, Jewels and Pearls than they all could carry away, (if not, they should deal with him as they would) he would please, if it so happened, to bestow as much on him, as might suffice for himself and his Mistress to live upon, as he had heard he had done to divers before, for which he should proclaim his Bounty with as great Praises as others, who had received the like Favours, had done. Being come to the place appointed, Drake with half his Men lay about fifty Paces off the High-way in the long Grass, and John Oxnam, with the Captain of the Symerons, and the other half, were placed on the other side the way, but so far behind, that the first Company might take the foremost Mules by the head, and the other the hindmost, they being tyed together, and driven one after another, and especially, that if they should use their Arms that night, they might avoid hurting each other in the dark. Having lain in Ambush about an Hour, they heard the Recons passing too and fro in the Road from Panama to Venta Cruz, they having a great Trade when the Fleets are there, the sound of their great Bells wherein they delight, being heard a long way in the dark night.

Drake had strictly commanded that none of his men should stir or appear, but let all that came from Venta Cruz

Cruz pass quietly with their Recoës, as knowing they carried nothing but common Merchandize, yet one Robert Pike having drank too much Aquavita without Water, forgetting himself, persuaded a Symeron to go into the Road, and seize on the foremost Mules, and a Spanish Horse-man riding by with his Page running at his side, Pike unadvisedly started up to see who he was, tho' the Symeron discreetly endeavored to pull him down, and lay upon him to prevent further Discovery, yet by this the Gentleman taking notice of one all in white, they having put their shirts over their Cloaths, to prevent mistakes in the Night, he put Spurs to his Horse, both to secure himself, and give Notice to others of the Danger; Drake observing by the hardness of the ground, and stillness of the Night, that the Gentleman changed his Trot into a Gallop, doubted of the truth, yet had not the leisure to examine by whose fault they were discovered, but considering it might be from the danger of the place always suspected by Travellers, he lay still, expecting the Treasurer, who was now within half a League and had come forward had he not been met with by this Horse-man (as they after understood by the Recoës) who telling him what he had seen, and also what he had oft heard of Capt. Drake, whom he suspected to be concerned in this business, who having been disappointed of getting any Treasure at Nombre de Dios and other places, he believed was one way or other come by Land thro' the Covert of the Woods to this place in hope of better Fortune, so that he persuaded him to turn his own Mules richly laden out of the way, and let the other pass on, which being only laden with Victuals, the Loss would be less, yet would discover who they were as well as the other.

Thus by the folly and carelessness of one Man, and the carefulness of this Traveller, they were disappointed of a very rich Booty. The Mules coming up, were instantly stoppt and seiz'd on, the Driver a very sensible

sensible Fellow, telling Drake how they were discovered, and advising them to shift for themselves, unless they were able to oppose the whole Power of the City and Country, which before day would certainly come out against them. It much displeased them to be disappointed of their Golden Hopes, and that they could not find above two Horse-load of Silver, but it grieved the Capt. much more that he was discovered, and that by one of his own Men, but since it was past Remedy, and Time was precious, Pedro Captain of the Symerons, advised either to return back privately about four Leagues into the Wood, or else to march forward in the High way to Venta Cruz two Leagues off, and fight their way through their Enemies; Drake concluded on the last course, considering the long weary Marches they had taken, chusing rather to encounter his Adversaries while they had strength, than to be fallen upon them when wearied, especially in having now some Mules to ease them in carrying their Baggage. Commanding them all to refresh themselves with the abundant Provision they had got, he declared to them all his Resolution, and the Reason of it, particularly asking Pedro whether he would give him his Hand not to forsake him, being assured the Symerons would follow their Captain, who glad of his Design gave Drake his Hand, vowing, That in prosecuting it he would rather dye at his Foot, than to leave him with his Enemies.

Having refreshed themselves, they travelled by the help of the Mules till within a Mile of Venta Cruz, when discharging them, they charged the Mule-keepers not to follow them upon pain of Death. The way is cut through the Woods about twelve foot broad, for two Mules to pass, and the Soil so fruitful, that with often cutting, the Woods grow as thick as the thickest Hedges in England. In the midst of the Wood a Company of Souldiers, who always lay in the Town to defend it against the Symerons, came forth to stop them, or if not, to retreat to their strength and

and expect their coming, a Convent of Fryers, with their leader joining likewise with them. Drake understanding by the Symerons, who marched with much care and silence a small distance before them, that it was time to arm themselves, since by the smell of their Match and their Noise they perceived the Enemy near; He gave charge that none of his Men should shoor, till the Spaniards had first discharged a Volley, which he thought they would not do without speaking, as accordingly happened; for being within hearing, a Spanish Captain cried aloud, Hoa, to which Drake answered, and being demanded, 'Que gente, of what Country, replied, Englishmen; Whereupon the Commander, 'Charged them in the name of the K. of Spain to yield themselves, promising 'upon the Word and Faith of a Gentleman Soldier, 'that upon surrender he would use them very kindly; Drake hereupon drawing near to him, said 'That for 'the Honour of the Queen of England his Mistress, 'he must have passage that way, and therewith discharged his Pistol; upon which the Spaniards shot off their whole Volley, wherewith, tho' Drake and some of his Men were slightly wounded, yet John Harris only was kill'd, being so severely treated with Hail-shot, which they generally use, that he could not be recovered: When Drake perceiv'd their shot to slacken, he gave his usual signal by a whistle, for his Men to answer them with their Shot and Arrows, & then fall in upon them, but perceiving them retiring to a Place of better strength, the English pursued them, and the Symerons having for fear of the shot stept aside, when they observ'd them marching forward, came all in again with their Arrows ready in their Bows, dancing and singing, 'Yo' Peho' Yo' Peho, after the manner of their own Country Wars, till they overtook some of the Enemy, who had taken their stand as before, in a Wood at the Towns-end; The Symerons now thoroughly encouraged, seeing this broke through the thickest of them, forcing them to fly,

fly, Fryers and all, though several of the English were wounded, and one Symeron run through with a Pike, who yet had so much Courage as to kill him who gave that deadly wound.

They followed the Chase so close, that they entered the Town of Venta Cruz, consisting in abouty fifty Houses, some very fair, with a Governor and other Officers, and many large strong Store-Houses, for securing the Goods brought thither from Nombre de Dios by the River Chagro, to be transported by Mules to Panama. In the Houses they found three Ladies lately delivered of three Children, though they dwelt at Nombre de Dios, they having long observed, that no Spaniard, or White Woman could be safely delivered there, their Children generally dying within two or three days, but if born and brought up in Santa Cruz till about six year old, and then brought to Nombre de Dios, if they escaped sickness the first or second Month, they usually lived as healthy as in any other place; though they say no stranger can continue there long, without danger of Death or extream Sickness. Though these Ladies were much frightened at the approach of the English, yet Drake having strictly charged the Symerons not to hurt any Woman, nor Man unarmed while in his Company, which they faithfully obeyed, they had no injury offered them, nor any thing taken from them; tho' they much doubted it, desiring the Captain himself would please to come and secure them, not being satisfied with those he had sent to assure them of his Protection, to which Drake complying, and repeating his promises, they were much comforted thereby.

The English having set necessary guards as well on the Bridge they went over, as at the Towns end where they entered, and was the only Passage by Land into it, they had Liberty to stay there quietly an hour & an half, not only refreshing themselves, but getting good Plunder, which Drake gave between his Men and the Symerons, as being cumbersome, and not what he came

came for. A while before they departed, about ten or twelve Horse-men as was thought from Panama, thinking they had been gone, because they were so still, came confidently into the Town, but finding no other Entertainment than they expected, they rid faster back out of fear, than they entred in hope.

C H A P. III.

Captain Drake goes back to Panama, and between Rio Francisco, and Nombre de Dios, he takes a Recoe of fifty Mules, each carrying three hundred pound Weight of Silver, and some Bars and Wedges of Gold, of which they carried off a great quantity, and buried fifteen Tun of Silver in the Sands : He comes back to his Ships, and returns safe to England.

HAVING ended their business in Venta Cruz, by Day-break they marched over the Bridge in the same Order as before, being as safe in their own Opinions, as if secured by a Wall or Fort, no Spaniard daring to follow them, and the Symérons being now much more valiant than before : But Drake considering he had been almost a Fortnight from his Ship, aboard which he left many sick, made all possible haste back, without visiting the other Symeron Towns, though earnestly entreated by them, and encouraging his Men by assuring them that he did not doubt but they would yet be fully recompenced for all their pains before he left that Coast : These discourses seem'd to shorten the way, and their haste caused them to leave the Towns, and march many days with hungry stomachs,

machs, to the great Regret of the Symerons, who, if the Captains would have staid at any place, could quickly have kill'd. Victuals enough. In their absence, the other Symerons had built a little Town three Leagues off the Port, where their Ship lay; wherein Drake by their earnest intreaty staid some time, because they said it was built for his sake, and the rather that they might be supplied with Shoes by the Symerons, who were herein very useful to them; All the Men complaining of their Feet, and their Captain though sometime without cause joining in their Complaint to make it seem easier to them. These Symerons were extream serviceable to them all the time they were with him, and particularly in this Journey, being guides to direct them, Intelligencers, Purveyors of Victuals, Carpenters to build Houses, and Porters to carry all Necessaries with their strong Bodies; and when any fainted or were sick, two Symerons would carry him with ease two Miles together, and at other times they appeared no less Valiant than Judicious.

From this Town the Captain sent a Symeron, Feb. 22. to the Master of the Ship with a Token and Orders, who for three Weeks past, had kept watch upon the Enemy, and shifted in the Woods for fresh Victual to relieve and recover his Men aboard: This Messenger coming to the shoar, and calling to the Ship was soon fetcht aboard, all hoping for good News from their Captain; but when he shewed the Tooth-pick of Gold, which he said Drake had sent as a Token to Edward Hixom, with Charge to meet him at such a River, though he knew it to be the Captains Tooth-pick, yet remembering his Caveat at parting, though he seemed not to distrust the Symeron, he stood amazed, much doubting lest some misfortune had befallen him; which the Symeron perceiving, told him, 'It was night when he came away, so that he could not send a Letter, but yet with the point of a Knife he writ something on the Tooth-pick, which he said

' was

was sufficient to give Credit to him; The Master looking on it, saw writ, By me Francis Drake, wherewith being satisfied, he prepared for the River Tortugos, according to the Symerons Direction. About three in the Afternoon, Drake and his Men coming down toward the River, within half an hour the Pinnace arrived to receive them, and great Joy was exprest among them all for their happy meeting again; Drake and his Company appeared to the rest (who had lived at rest and in plenty) strangely changed, both in Countenance and Body, occasioned by their Fasting and long Travel, but more for inward Grief, that they returned without the hoped for Gold and Treasure; The rest, who by reason of weakness were left behind at the Indian Town, were next day, by another River at the bottom of the Bay, all brought aboard again.

All thus return'd from Panama, and the Company well satisfied, and revived with hopes of success in the next attempt which Drake resolved to undertake, who revolving in his mind the Intelligence he had received of divers other considerable places thereabout, and particularly of Veragua a wealthy Town West-ward, between Nombre de Dios and Nicaragua, where is the richest Mine of fine Gold on the North side of America, he consulted what was to be done. Some were for supplying themselves with Victuals, for preserving their Health till opportunity offered, which they might easily do, since the Barks and Frigots that carried it, were seldom very strong, whereas those that had Treasure, were well furnisht with Souldiers and Ammunition; others were for selzing the Treasure, since that was not to be had but at this Time when the Fleets were there, they being already indifferently well furnisht with Provisions, and the Country plentiful enough; the Symerons opinion being askt, who knew the particulars of all the Towns, they declared, 'That Signior Pezoro their former Master, from whom they fled, dwelt near Veragua, in y

'stridly

' Strong Stone House, where he had resided above
 ' nineteen Years, never travelling from home, un-
 ' less once a year to Carthagená or Nombre de Dios
 ' when the Fleets came; that he kept an hundred
 ' Slaves in the Mines, each being bound to bring in
 ' daily clear gain, three Pezoes of Gold for himself
 ' and two for his Women, each Pezo being eight
 ' Shillings three Pence, amounting to above 200 l.
 ' sterling a day, so that he heaped together a migh-
 ' ty Mass of Treasure, which he kept in several great
 ' Chests two foot deep, three broad and four long,
 ' being, notwithstanding all his wealth miserable co-
 ' vetous, and never going abroad without a guard of
 ' five or six Men to defend him from danger, which
 ' he extremely apprehended from all Creatures; and
 ' if the Capt. would undertake the getting this migh-
 ' ty Booty, the Symérons engag'd to conduct them
 ' through the Woods without entering any dangerous
 ' Havens, but might come on their back unexpectedly,
 ' and though his House being of Stone, could not be
 ' easily burnt, yet if the Captain would undertake it,
 ' they would undermine, overthrow, or break it open,
 ' and make the access to this vast Treasure easie.

Drake hearing their Opinions, resolved to reconcile
 both, by dividing his Company, sending John Oxnam
 in the Bear-Frigot Eastward, toward Toulou, to seize
 what Victual he could, and himself intending West in
 the Minion toward the Cebezás, where the Treasure-
 Barks from Veragua & Nicaragua pass oftneft to the
 ships, designing at the same time to gain both Mony &
 Provisions. As to attempting Pezoro's House by land
 thro' the Woods, he was loath to over-weary his Men
 by labour, whom he intended to refresh & strengthen
 for the next peice of Service; Courteously dismissing
 therefore those Symérons, who were willing to go to
 their Wives, with such Gifts and Presents as were most
 acceptable to them, & kindly entertained those willing
 to stay aboard; the Pinnace departed, & about the Ca-
 bezás they met with a Frigor of Nicaragua, wherein
 was

was some Gold and a Genoa Pilot, of which Country here are many on those Coasts; they came from Veragua eight days before, and being well treated, gave Drake an account of the Town and Harbour, and that in few days another Frigor was coming from thence, wherein was above a Million of Gold, the Pilot offering upon consideration, 'To conduct them in safely by night, without danger of Sands or Shallows, as perfectly knowing the Channel, and without the least discovery, since the Town is five Leagues within the Harbour, and the way by Land far about, and difficult through Woods: so that though they should be casually discovered at the Point of the Harbour, yet they might dispatch their business and be gone before the Towns men could have notice of their coming. He told them further, That at his being there, he perceived they had heard of Drakes being on the Coast, which much disturbed them: Pezoro the Miser resolving to remove for his security toward the South Sea, but their fears were so great in general, that it excluded Counsel, and they had no way secured themselves.

Captain Drake considering seriously of this matter, thought once of returning to his Ship, for some of Pezoro's former Servants, to be confirmed in the Point; but the Genoa Pilot pressing him to lose no time, he dismissed the Spanish Frigor lighting her only of the Silver, to hasten their speed, and then by the advice of this Pilot, whom he took aboard, he laboured with Sails and Oars, to attain the Harbour of Nicaragua in the night, since they might now gain this golden Prize, and attempt Pezoro's House afterward. Coming to the mouth of the Harbour, they heard two great Guns, and two more further within the Bay answering them, which caused the Pilot to suspect they were discovered, affirming, 'This Order was taken since his being there, because the Governor of Panama had sent notice to all places of Drakes being on the Coast, which caused such Terror among them, that they

hardly slept quietly in their Beds, and therefore probably kept up this Watch at the Charge and for the security of Pezaro the rich Miser. Being thus defeated of their Expectations they returned to their Ship, when Oxnam being likewise come back, had only taken Frigot with 10 Men, whom they set ashore with great store of Maiz, 28 fat Hogs, and two hundred Hens, of which discharging her, the Captain finding the Vessel new, strong, & of a good Mould, fitted her up with great Guns and Provisions for a man of War, having notice by the Spaniards last taken, that there were two little Gallies built at Nombre de Dios to convoy the Chagre Fleet to and fro, but were not yet launched, which Fleet he resolved now to attempt, and to encourage his Men, feasted them nobly on Easter-day, March 20. upon that account.

Next day the new Frigot and the Bear sailed toward the Cativaas, and landed about noon, when observing a Sail making toward the Island they plyed them, and perceiving by their Confidence they were no Spaniards but English, of whom they heard long before, being in much distress they made up to them, and declared, ' Their Captain was named Tetu, a Frenchman of New-Haven, and a Man of War, desirous of relief, humbly beseeching Drake to give them some Water, having nothing aboard but Wine and Sider which made his Men sick, and that he had been seeking the English five Weeks since he heard they were on the Coast. The Captain sent one aboard with present relief, promising them Water and Victuals at the next Port. Coming to Anchor, Tetu sent Captain Drake a Case of Pistols, and a fine gilt Scimeter, formerly belonging to the King of France, whom Montgomery hurt in the Eye, and given him by Monsieur Scroff: Drake requited him with a Chain of Gold and a Tablet which he wore. This Capt. brought the News of the great Disturbances at Paris, at the Marriage of the King of Navarow St. Bartholomew day, with the Death of the Admiral of France and many

many others, so that they thought thole Frenchmen most happy that were farthest from France, which was now in a very deplorable condition. He told them what Reports there were of Drake's great Riches, and desired to know how he might likewise make a good Voyage.

Tho' the English had some jealousie of him, yet upon Consultation, they resolved to take him, and twenty of his Men, to serve with their Captain half shares, being thereby secured against their numbers, and not damaged by that part of the Gain. Tetu had seventy Men, & they had but one and thirty; his Ship was eighty, and theirs but twenty Tun, and the Pinnace ten, and therefore they hoped for assistance from him, in prosecuting their Voyage: And having agreed with him to meet at Rio Francisco, they sent for two Symemons aboard, to assure the French of this Agreement. Having in five or six days refreshed themselves, and the French, who were very thankful for this seasonable Relief, leaving their two Ships in safe Harbour, they manned their Frigot and two Pinnaces, (having sunk the Lion after their return from Panama for want of Men) with twenty French, and fifteen English and Symemons, wherewith they sailed toward Rio Francisco, where the water being shallow, they left their Frigot at Cabezas in charge with Rob. Dubble, enarging him to attempt nothing till their return with their Pinnaces, wherewith they now entred Rio Francisco, & landed with the strength aforementioned ordering their Pinnaces to be there again four days after. And being inform'd, that the Carriages went daily from Panama to Nombre de Dios, through the Woods towards the High-way, they marched as in their former Journey to Panama, it being reckoned 5 Leagues by Sea, between Rio Francisco and Nombre de Dios, but by Land they found it above seven, preceeding on with much silence and order, to the great wonder of the French Captain, who doubted of ever recovering their Pinnaces, if the Symemons should

leave them, which Drake never suspected, as knowing his Will was a Law to them, though they neither regarded nor trusted the French.

Coming within a Mile of the High-way, they refreshed themselves all night, hearing many Carpenters working on the Ships (because of the great heat of the day) at Nombre de Dios; next Morning, April 1. 1573. they extreemly rejoyced to hear the Mules coming with a great noise of Bells, hoping, tho' they were formerly disappointed they should now have more Gold and Silver than they could carry away, as accordingly happened; for soon after there came 3 Recoes, one of fifty Mules, and two more of seventy in each Company, every once carrying three hundred pound weight of Silver, amounting in all to about thirty Tun; they soon prepared to go into the High-way hearing the Bells, and seized upon the first and last Mules, to see what Metal they carried. These three Recoes had a Guard of about 45 Souldiers, fifteen to each, which caused the Exchange of some Shot and Arrows at first, wherein the French Captain was sore wounded with Hail-shot in his belly, and one Symeron slain; but the Souldiers retiring for more help, left their Mules, and the English took pains to ease some of them of their Burdens, and being weary, contented themselves with as many Bars and Wedges of Gold, as they could well carry away, burying above 50 Tun of Silver in the Sand, and under old Treer; having in two hours ended their business, they prepared to return the same way, when they heard both Horse and Foot coming, who followed them into the Woods, where the French Captain, not able to travel farther for his wound, reposed himself sometime in hope to recover his strength, and one of the French Souldiers being missing, upon search it was found, that being over-loaden with Wine & Gold, he had lost himself in the Woods, and was taken by the Spaniards that Evening, who upon Torture discovered where they had hid their treasure.

They

They continued their march all that day and the next to Rio Francisco, in hope to meet their Pinnaces whither being come, April 3^d looking out to Sea, they saw seven Spanish Pinnaces that had been searching all the Coasts thereabouts; upon which they much doubted their own Pinnaces were burnt or taken, since Drake had so strictly charged them to repair hither this Afternoon from the Cabezas where they lay, & from whence these Spanish Vessels seem'd now to come. But much Rain falling the night before, with a strong West-wind, enforc'd the Spaniards to return home; and the wind being contrary, the English Pinnaces though with help of Oars, could not get above half way that day: Drake much fearing, lest having taken his Pinnaces, they had by Torture compell'd his Men to confess where his Frigate and Ships were, and his Company doubting of ever returning to their own Country, and that their Treasure would be of little use to them, the Captain encouraged them, saying, ' That they should venture no farther than himself, & ' that it was not a time to fear, but to endeavour ' to prevent their danger, since if the Enemy had ' seized their Pinnaces, (which God forbid) yet they ' must take time to search and examine the Mariners, ' and time to execute their Resolutions thereupon, du- ' ring which time, they might if they pleased, get to ' their Ships, though not possibly by Land, because of ' the Hills, Woods and Rivers, yet by Water it is very ' probable they might. Let us therefore make a Raft ' with the Trees the River brings down as if on purpose, ' since this last storm, and put our selves to Sea, I my ' self saith he will be one, who will be the rest? John Smith & two Frenchmen, who could swim very well, desired to accompany him, and a Symeron, who was earnest with Drake to have marched sixteen days by Land, and if their Ships had been lost, that he and his Company would always have liv'd amongst them, which the Captain refused. Pedro was left behind, because he could not row. The Raft was fitted and fast

bound and a Sail made of a Basket Sack, with an Oar shaped out of a young Tree for a Rudder to direct their course before the Wind.

At his going away he assured his Company, ' That ' if by God's help he once more safely put aboard his ' foot in his Frigor, he would certainly get them all ' into her, in spite of all the Spaniards in the Indies In this manner they put off to Sea, sitting always up to the waste in Water, and at every wave up to the arm-pits. Having sailed upon this Raft about 6 hours their skins being much fretted with the beat of the Sun and the Salt-water, they had sight of 2 Pinnaces coming toward them, whom Drake confidently affirmed to his three Companions were there own, & they were now out of all danger; But the Pinnaces not perceiving the Raft, nor suspecting any such thing, were forced by the wind and night, to run into shelter behind the Point, which the Captain seeing, & judging they would Anchor there, put his Raft ashoar, and ran by Land about the Point, where he found them, who joyfully took them all aboard: For Drake to try their haste, ran with all speed, as if pursued by the Enemy, which they rather believed; by seeing so few with him: Coming aboard, and they asking how his Company did, he coldly answered, Well, which made them fear the worst, to remove which, and free them from doubts, he took out of his Bosom, a Quoit or wedge of Gold, & thank'd God his Voyage was now made; telling the French their Captain was left behind much wounded with two of his Company which yet should be no damage to them. That night with much pains, they got to Rio Francisco, where they took the rest in with their Treasure, and made such Expedition, that by break of day they sailed back to their Frigor, and from thence directly to their Ships, where the Captain divided the Gold and Silver by weight into two equal parts between the French and, English.

Fourteen days after, all things being set in order and

and having taken out of the Ship all Necessaries for their Frigor, they restored her to the Spaniards, whom they had kept aboard all this time, and then sailed with the French Ship to the Cabezas, where Drake agreed with the Symerons, that twelve English, and sixteen of theirs would make another Adventure to discover the Country, and if possible to recover Te-
tu the French Captain, or at least to bring away the Treasure they had hid in the Sands; John Oxnam, and Thomas Shewel, were the principal Leaders of the English, who were all set ashore at Rio Francisco, and no sooner landed, when a French Man, who freely remained behind with his wounded Captain, having escaped the Spaniards Rage, came toward the Pinnace, and upon his Knees gave God Thanks, that ever Drake was born, who now beyond hope was his Deliverer. He declared, ' That within
' half an hour after their departure, the Spaniards
' overtook them, seizing on the Captain and his other
' Fellow, he only escaping by flight, by casting away
' all his Booty, with a Box of Jewels, to fly the faster
' from his Pursuers, but his Companion taking it up,
' was so overloaded therewith, that he could not escape
' as he might otherwise have done; That he thought
' all the Silver they had hid was gone, near two thousand Negroes and Spaniards having been there since
' to dig and search for it. Notwithstanding this Report, the Men were sent thither, and found the Earth turned up for a Mile round about that place, yet for all this narrow search, their Labour was not quite lost, returning safe with thirteen Bars of Silver and some Wedges of Gold, which they imbarqued without hindrance, and speedily return'd to their Frigor with much Joy.

It was now high time to think of returning home having had their desired success, whereupon Drake concluded again to visit Rio Grand, in hope of meeting some Vessel loaded with Victuals, wherewith they might make sufficient Provision to serve them in their

Voyage to England. The French who having their Snares, were formerly dismiss'd, being desirous to return to their own Country, and Drake as willing to discharge them, foreseeing their Ship could not escape the Spaniards if they lay lingering on the Coast, now meeting the English again were loath to leave them, accompanying them as far as St. Bernard's, and would have gone farther, but that they had notice the Fleet was ready to set sail from Carthagena to Spain. At parting the English passed hard by Carthagena in sight of all the Fleet, with St. George's Flag in the main Top of their Frigot, and silk Streamers, & Ancients down to the Water, sailing forward with a large Wind, within two Leagues of the River, being all low Land and dark Night; and a Frigot from Rio Grand passing by about two in the Morning they saluted them with their Shot and Arrows, and were answered in the same manner, but soon boarding them, they set the Men ashore, and took the Frigot, which was of twenty five Tun, loaden with Maiz, Hens, Hogs, and some Honey, which was very useful for their sick People: Next morning, having put the Spaniards aland, in five days they arrived at Cabezas, where putting their Maiz ashore, they staid seven days, fitting and providing their two Frigots, plucking their Pinnaces to pieces, that the Symerons might have the Ironwork, which they much value: Two days before their departure, Drake desired Pedro, and three of the chief Symerons to go aboard his two Frigots, and take what they liked, so it were not absolutely necessary for their Voyage to England, and the Captain presented them with several Silks, & Linnen for their Wives: Whilst they were looking in the Trunks, the Cymeter Captain Tetu had given Drake was taken out, which Pedro seeing he valued it above all things in the World, yet doubting to ask it lest the Captain should likewise prize it, he promised Francis Tucker a Wedge of Gold to move him about, and offered the Captain four Wedges more, which he

he had hidden till another Voyage; Drak though unwilling to make such an exchange, yet desirous to content him who had deserved so well, gave it him with many kind Expressions, who received it with such Joy, that he affirmed, ' If he should give his Wife and Children whom he loved dearly, in Lieu of it, he could not sufficiently Recompence him, since he could present his King therewith, whom he knew would make him a great Man for the sake of this very Gift. Yet instead of this unvaluable Jewel, he obliged the Captain to accept the four pieces of Gold, as a pledge of his thanks and faithfulness to him during Life: The Captain receiveth it courteously, but threw it into the common Stock, saying, ' That if they had not come to this place, they should never have attained such a valuable Commodity, and it was just, that those who bore part of the Charge in setting him to Sea, should likewise enjoy their full Proportion of the Advantage at his Return.

Thus with all manner of kindness they took leave of the Symcerons, and sailing by Cape Anthony, came to the Havana, where they met with a small Bark, with two or three hundred Hides, which was of very much use to them in mending their Pumps and otherwise, which having lightned, they gave the Bark, as useless, to the Owners, to carry them home; and returning to Cape Anthony, they landed, refreshing themselves with store of Turtles Eggs by day, and taking two hundred and fifty Turtles by night, which being powdered and dried did them much service. There were at this time belonging to Carthagená, Nombre de Dios, Rio Grand, Sancta Martha, Rio de Hacha, Venta Cruz, Veragua, Nicaragua, the Honduras and Jamaica, above two hundred Frigots some of an hundred and twenty others of ten or twelve, but the generality of thirty or forty Tun, who all traded between Carthagená and Nombre de Dios, most of which, during their aboad on those Coasts, the English took, and some twice or thrice

54. *The Voyages and Adventures*

over, yet never burnt or sunk any, unless they were fitted for Men of War against them; or lay to ensnare them. And of all the Spaniards taken in those Vessels, they never hurt any when in their power, but either presently dimist them, or if retained some time took as much care of them, both for Victuals and securing them from the fury of the Symerons, as of their own, and the danger of their discovering being over, set them at Liberty. They saw many strange Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Fruits, Trees, and Plants, too long to insist on. Being now willing to end their Voyage, they finished it by sailing from Cape St. Anthony directly home, even beyond their own expectation, the Caprain designing to touch at Newfoundland for Water, that they much wanted, which the Almighty provided for them, by sending great store of Rain water; So that in twenty three days they passed from Cape Florida to the Isles of Scilly, and arrived at Plymouth on Sauday at Sermon time, Aug: 9. 1573. The News of Drake's return being speedily carried into the Church, so much surprized the People with desire and Joy to see him, that few or none remained with the Preacher, all running out to observe the blessing of God upon the dangerous Labours and Endeavours of Captain Francis Drake.

C H A P. IV.

Captain Drake with five Ships undertakes a Voyage round the World, in 1577 and in prosecution thereof, arrives at Port St. Julian, where he discovers a Conspiracy, for which a Gentleman of his Company was beheaded.

Captain Drake having in his former Voyage had a view, and only a view of the South Atlantic Ocean, from the high Tree aforementioned, and from that very time being very ambitious of sailing thereon in an English ship; he retained this noble resolution within himself for some years, being partly prevented by secret envy at home, and partly by applying himself to the publick Service of his Prince & Country in Ireland under the Earl of Essex, & otherwise. But in 1577. having a gracious Commission from his Sovereign, and assisted with divers of his Friends who were Adventurers with him, he fitted up five Ships. 1. The Pelican Admiral, of a hundred Tuns, Francis Drake Captain General. 2. The Elizabeth Vice-Admiral eighty Tuns, John Winter Captain. 3. The Marygold a Bark of eighty Tun, John Thomas Captain. 4. The Swan a Fly Boat of fifty Tuns, John Chester Captain. 5. The Christopher a Pinnace of fifteen Tuns, Thomas Moon Captain. Having mann'd this little Fleet with a hundred and sixty four able Men, and furnisht them with all necessary Provisions for so long and dangerous a Voyage, and stowing certain Pinnaces aboard in pieces to be set up on occasion, as in his former Voyage; yea, carrying with him several Musicians for delight and

And rich Furniture of Silver for his Table and Cook room, with all sorts of Curious Workmanship for Ornament, and to raise Admiration of the Civility and Magnificence of his Native Country in other Nations where he came.

Thus provided they sailed out of Plymouth Sound, Novemb. 15. 1577. about 5 in the afternoon, and next morning came to the Lizzard, where meeting with contrary Winds, they were all compell'd to put in at Falmouth. Next day a great Storm arose, so that, though they were in a good Harbour, yet the Admiral, wherein Drake was, and the *Marigold* were forc'd to cut their main Masts by the Board, and oblig'd to return to Plymouth to repair, thirteen days after their Departure thence: where having quickly supplied all defects, they Decemb. 13. once more put to Sea with better hopes. Being out of sight of Land, Drake gave some intimation of his Design, (which he had hitherto concealed) both by the Course he sail'd, and appointing their Rendezvous, if separated by any Accident, to be the Isle of Mogadore; sailing then with a favourable Wind, Decemb. 25. being Christmas Day, they had sight of Cape Cabrin in Barbary, and of the high Inland Country, in thirty two Degrees and thirteen Minutes North Latitude, and coasting thence Southward about eighteen Leagues, they arrived that day at the Isle of Magadore, which is under the King of Fesse, and a good Harbour, being about a Mile from the main Land, uninhabited & a League in Circuit, overgrown with shrubs, and full of Pidgeons, and therefore much frequented by Goshawks, and other Birds of Prey, with plenty of several sorts of Sea-Fowl. At the South-side are three hollow Rocks, under which are great store of very ugly, yet very wholesome Fish; sending a Boat to sound the Harbour all their Fleet came in Decemb. 27. and staid about four days, setting up one of their four Pinnaces, brough: from home in pieces. The Inhabitantes of the Country soon perceived them, and made signs on the

shoar to come aboard; to whom the General sent a Boar, wherein two chief Moors were received, and one of theirs left in exchange till their return. Drake treated them very civilly aboard his Ship, presenting them with what they seem'd most to value, to shew they came in Peace and Friendship, to trade for such Goods as their Country afforded, according to their own content, wherewith they seem'd much pleased promising to return again the next day to exchange their Goods for others: By their Law they ought to drink no Wine, being Turks in Religion; yet they will drink it very plentifully by stealth, as it now appeared. Being carried ashoar, they freely restored the Person left as a Pledge, returning with Camels next day at the hour appointed, as if loaden with Goods for Exchange, and calling hastily for a Boat had one sent by the Generals Orders, before he went from the Islands; the Boat coming to a place of Landing among the Rocks, one John Fry, suspecting no Treachery, readily slept out of the Boat, to be a Pledge as the day before, when those on the shoar instantly seizing him, and others in ambush coming to their Assistance, they speedily carried him away, the rest being glad to shift for themselves: The Cause of this Violence, was to inform the King of Fesse, whether this Fleet was bound, or sent from the King of Portugal, or what Intelligence they could give him. Fry being brought into the Kings Presence and declaring they were Englishmen bound for the Streights under General Drake, he was sent back with a Present to his Captain, and Offers of all Kindness and Friendship in that Country. Drake much disturbed at this Injury, landed his Men in his Pinnace, and marched pretty far up in that Country without resistance, the Moors declining any Ingagement with him; so that making Provision of Wood, and visiting an old Fort formerly built by the Portugals but ruined by the K. of Fesse, he departed Decemb. 31. toward Cape Blank, so that when Fry came back, he to his great grief,

grief, found the Fleet gone, yet by the Kings favour he was after sent home in an English Merchant Ship. Meeting with foul Weather they were detained some time, and the third day after fell in with Cape de Guerge in thirty degrees, where they took three Spanish Fisher-boats called Caunters, whom they carried to Rio del Oro, under the Tropick of Cancer, and there took a Carvel. From hence, Jan. 15. they sailed to Cape Barbas, where the Marigold took another Carvel; it lies in 20 degrees 30 minutes low and sandy, where they first observed the South stars, called the Crostiers, 19 degrees 30 Minutes above the Horizon: In the Cape they took another Spanish Ship riding at Anchor, (all her men but two being fled ashore in the Boat) whom with all the rest formerly taken they carried into the Harbour three Leagues within the Cape.

General Drake resolved to stay some time to refresh his Men with the plenty of fresh Victuals in this place, to supply them at Sea, there being great store of Fish easily taken, even within the Harbour, and as good as any in the World: During their abode here, the General being ashore, was visited by the People of the Country, who brought down a Moorish Woman, with her little Babe hanging at her dry Breast, being scarce alive her self, and therefore unlike to nourish that, whom they would have sold as a Horse or Cow; which Merchandize Drake not dealing in, they produced Amber Greise, and some curious Gums to exchange with the English for fresh Water, of which they have great want, and were willing to quench their Thirst at any price whatever, and to carry the rest in their Leathern Bags for that purpose. Drake compassionating their Unhappiness, gave them freely what water they desired, and fed them with Victuals, which they devoured in an inhumane and loathsome manner.

Their Ships being wash'd and trimm'd, & all their Spanish prizes discharged, except the Caunter, for which

which they gave the Fishermen the Christopher, one of their own Ships; And a Carvel bound for St. Jago being here freed also: After six days they sailed for the Islands of Cape Verde, Jan. 22. where they were obliged to furnish themselves plentifully with Water, since the General intended to run along Coast from thence, even to the Coast of Brazil, without touching Land; and having the Wind generally North-East, Jan. 27. they coasted Bonavista, and next Day anchored at the Isle of May, in fifteen degrees, high Land, and inhabited by the Portugals, where landing, and expecting to traffick with the Inhabitants for fresh water, they found in the Town near the shoar only a great many ruinous Houses, and a poor Chappel, but no People, nor Water, though within the Land there is enough: The Springs and Wells here being stopp'd up, and no quantity of Water to be found, they march'd forward to seek for a supply, finding the soil fruitful and plenty of Fig-Trees with Fruit thereon, and in the Valleys were little low Cottages, with pleasant Vineyards yielding excellent Grapes; also Coco Trees, Plantains, and other Fruits, some ripe, some rotten, and others blossoming, and this in January, because the Sun never with-draws its heat from them, nor have they ever any great cold or frost. They found good Water in divers places, but so far from the shoar, they could not convey it to their Ships, the People refusing any Conference with them, securing themselves in the sweet Valleys among the Hills where their Towns were, and suffering them freely to survey the Island, since they were like to receive more Damage than Profit, to offer Violence to those who came peaceably among them. This Island yields vast numbers of Goats, and Wild Hens, and Salt made without Labour, by the flowing of the Sea, and the Heat of the Sun, which naturally produceth a great quantity thereof, lying openly upon the Sands for all that come, and wherewith the People drive a great Trade with the adjacent Islands.

Sailing

Sailing hence, Jan. 30. they pass'd next day by the Isle of St. Jago, ten Leagues West of May in the same Latitude, inhabited both by Moors and Portuguese; occasioned by the cruelty of the Portugals towards their Slaves, which was so intolerable that many fled from their Masters to the Hilly parts of the Island and their number encreasing by the Escapes they daily made, grew at length so formidable that they are now a terror to their Oppressors, from whom they receive daily Injuries either in their Goods or Cattel, & have lost a great part of that large and fruitful Isle, which is a relief to all Ships bound for Brasil, Guinea or the East Indies; being also of great Strength, were it not for the cause aforesaid, which hath much abated the Pride of the Portugals, who under pretence of Trade and Friendship, excluded the first Planters thereof, both from Government, Liberty and almost Life: South-West of this Isle they took a Portugal Ship laden with Wine, store of Linnen and Wollen Cloath, and other Goods bound for Brasil, with many Gentlemen aboard: As they went hence, three Towns in sight of them shot off two great Guns into the Sea, either for Joy of their departure, or to shew they were provided to entertain them, and were answered with one from the Fleet. South-West about twelve Leagues hence, yet for its height not seeming above three, lies Fogo, a burning Island, or fiery Furnace, wherein rises a steep Hill thought at least eighteen English Miles high, belching out great and dismal flames of fire from the top, almost every quarter of an hour, that in the night it gives light like the Moon and seems to reach the very Heavens; It throws out great Stones, which falling into the Sea, are used as Pumice stones. The rest of the Island is peopled with Portugals, who live happily therein.

Two Leagues hence, lies another sweet and pleasant Island, called Brava, the Trees alway green, and is almost planted all over with Trees and Fruits, as Figs, Coco's, Plantains, Oranges, Lemons, Cotton, and

and the like with streams of fresh Water running into the Sea, and easily taken up by Boats and Pinnaces ; but there is no Road nor Anchoring for Ships, no ground being to be found by the longest Line, so that the Sea is thought to be as deep as Fogo is high. They found only one Hermit inhabiting this Island nor saw any House but his, who delighted so much in solitariness that he fled from them, leaving behind the Relicks of his Worship, that is a Cross, a Crucifix, an Altar, with another above it, and certain Images of Wood of rude Workmanship. They here discharged the Portugals taken near St. Jago, giving them a new Pinnace built at Mogadore, instead of their old ship with Victuals and Provisions.

Furnisht with fresh water at Cape Verde, Feb. 2. they directed their course towards the Streights of Magellane, to go thro into the South Sea, sailing sixty three days without sight of Land, passing the Equinoctial Line, Feb. 17. and fell with the Coast of Brasil. April 5. during which long passage on the vast Ocean, having nothing but Sea below and Heaven above, they saw and experienced the goodness of Divine Providence, in making ample Provision for them in their wants ; and though they oft met with contrary Winds and Storms, unwelcome Calms, and burning Heats in this Torrid Zone, with the terrors of dreadful Thunder and Lightning ; they could not but take notice, that not having been thoroughly furnished with water since they came from England, till they arrived at the River of Plate long after, yet for seventeen days together their necessities were constantly supplied by Rain water ; neither was their Fleet (now six in number) ever disperst, nor lost Company, except the Portugal Prize for one day only, which yet much discouraged them, having the greatest part of their Drink aboard her, & was therefore found again with much Joy, since her miscarriage might have defeated the whole Voyage. Among many strange Creatures, they particularly observed the Flying Fish, as big

as a Pilchard, whose Fins are as long as his Body, and serve for Wings, when he is chased by the Boneto or great Mackrel (whom the Dolphin likewise pursues,) for when weary of swimming, he lifts up himself above water, and flies pretty high, falling sometimes into Vessels that sail by. The Fins are so curiously placed, as might serve for a longer and higher flight, did not their dryness after ten or twelve strokes hinder their motion, and force them into the water to moisten them: Their increase is wonderful, their young Ones lying upon the water in the Sun as dust on the Earth, where, when no bigger than a Wheat straw they employ themselves both to fly and swim, and were they not so numerous would soon be destroyed by their many Enemies; for by flying into the Air to escape one, they oft meet death from another Adversary the Spurkite, a ravenous Fowl, who feeding on Fish, seizeth on them in their flight, and makes great destruction among them: There is another sort called the Cuttle fish, whose bones are used by Goldsmiths, a multitude falling oft at once into their Ships among their Men. Sailing thus with as much pleasure as if in a Garden, beholding the excellent works of the Eternal God in the Seas, April. 5. they fell on the Coast of Brasil, in 31 degrees of South Latitude, & being descryed by the Inhabitants, they saw great Fires in divers places, which they understood were made for Sacrifices to the Devil, wherein they use many Ceremonies and Conjurations, by casting up great heaps of Sand, that if any Ships stay on their Coasts, their Evil Spirits may destroy them, whereof the Portugals had experience, by losing several Ships. Magellane in his Voage, reports they pray to nothing, but are absolutely barbarous; but it seems they are much altered since his Time, falling from natural Creatures to make Gods of Devils; yet it may be, they being then a free people, had no occasion to practise this wickedness; but being now in miserable slavery to the Portugals, as to Body, Goods, Wives and Children, and forc'd by their Cruelties, into

the

the barren parts of their Country, chusing rather to starve and linger out wretched Life there, than endure such intolerable Bondage, they may now use these Practices with the Devil, to be reveng'd of their Oppressors, and to prevent their further entrance into their Country, and judging the English to be some of their Enemies, they used the same Inchantments against them; yet without effect, for though they had great storms on these Coasts, they received no damage, only April 7. a Violent Tempest and South Wind directly against them, seperated one of their Ships for a while from the rest of the Fleet.

Keeping on their Course South, April 14th. they passed by Cape St. Mary, in thirty five degrees near the River of Plate, and came to an Anchor in a place which their General named Cape Joy, because here the Christopher, that was seperated, came to them again. He always took special care to keep his Fleet as much as possible together, to be well furnish'd with fresh Water, and to refresh his Men as oft as he could; and therefore at Cape Verde he gave publick notice, that the next Rendezvous (if dispersed) and place of watering should be the River of Plate; & accordingly they here joyned, and were supplied with all conveniences; the Air of this Country being pleasant and temperate, and the Soil fruitful, stored with plenty of large and mighty Deer. April 16. They sailed twelve leagues farther to a more commodious Harbour, especially against the South winds, where they killed divers Seals or Sea-wolves (so called by the Spaniards) which came to the Rocks in great numbers; they were good Meat and a seasonable supply for the future. April 29. they sailed farther up the River, and rode in fresh water, but stayed not because of the danger of the winds and Rocks, and having spent a fortnight there to their great refreshment, April 27. they went to Sea again, and that very night the Swan their Fly-boat, lost Company, and soon after by another storm the Gaunter was missing; to prevent which for the future

future, the General resolved to diminish the number of his Ships, that they might the better keep company, and have more supplies of Provision and Men; especially since it was now Winter in these parts, & these Seas subject to terrible Tempests, & therefore sought out a convenient Harbour for this purpose. May 12. they anchored in a place not very commodious, which yet he called Cape Hope; but seeming to promise good Harbourage. Drake, who never trusted any but his own Eyes in dangers, went next day in a Boat into the Bay, and being near the shoar, one of the Inhabitants appeared, seeming to sing & dance very pleasantly to the noise of a Rattle he had in his hand, earnestly expecting their Landing; upon which there instantly rose so thick a Mist and Fog, with such an extraordinary Storm, that Drake being three Leagues from his Ship, thought best to return, and not venture to Land; but the Fog much increasing, he could not see where his Ship lay, and was hereby in much danger; when Captain Thomas gallantly adventured into the Bay, and finding him out joyfully received him into the Ship, where they rid safely, but those that lay without, were so furiously assailed by the Tempest, that to secure themselves, they were forced to go off to Sea, the Caunter formerly lost, now coming in to them. Next day, May 14. 1578. the Weather being calm, and the Fleet out of sight, General Drake now in the *Marigold* went ashore, and made fires to direct them to come together again in the Road, whereby at last they all returned, except the *Swan*, lost long before, and the *Portugal Prize* the *Mary*, who was not found till a great while after.

In this place the People flying into the Country for fear of them, they found in Houses built near the Rocks, to that purpose at least fifty dried Ostriches and much other Fowl drying, which they dry here, and after carry to their dwellings: The Ostriches Thighs were as big as a common Leg of Mutton; they cannot fly, but run so swift, that they can neither be

over-

overtaken, nor shot at. They found the Tools where-
with the Natives take them, and among others a large
Plume of Feathers at the end of a staff, the fore part
like the Head Neck and Body of an Ostrich, spread-
ing very broad; behind which they go stalking and
drive them into some Neck of Land near the Sea,
where spreading long and strong Nets, they have Dogs
that seize on them. This Country seems very plea-
sant and fruitful, and at their return that way, the
English became familiarly acquainted with the People
who much rejoiced at their Friendship, and that they
had not harmed them. But the place not being con-
venient for providing Wood, Water, & the like, they
departed thence May 15. and sailing South-West, fell
into a very useful Bay, where they staid fifteen days.
From hence the General sent Captain Winter in the
Elizabeth Southward, to seek for two Ships that were
wanting, himself going North upon the same account,
who happily met with the Swan the same day, and
bringing her into Harbour, being unloaded, she was
broken up, and made fire-wood, the Iron work and
other necessaries being saved, but could hear no News
of the other.

After some stay here, being ashore in an Island nigh
the Main Land, and from whence at Low Water they
might go over a foot; the Inhabitants appeared leaping
dancing, holding up their hands, and making Out-
cries after their manner; but it being then high-wa-
ter, the General sent them by a Boat some Knives,
Bells, Bugles, and other things he thought would please
them; upon which getting together on a Hill half a
Mile from the shoar, two of their Company came
down swiftly though with a great grace, such as they
use in times of War; but drawing nigh, they made a
stand, upon which the English, tying the things to a
staff, stuck it in the ground that they might see it
and retired a reasonable distance; being departed,
they came and took the things, leaving instead there-
of such Feathers as they wear on their Heads, a bone
carved

carved like a Tooth-pick, six inches long, and neatly burnished; whereupon the General, with divers Gentlemen, went over to them, they still remaining on the Hill placed in a rank, one of them running from one end to the other, East and West, with his hands over his head, and his body inclining towards the rising and setting Sun, & at every third turn he erected himself, vaulting in the Air against the middle of the rank toward the Moon, signifying (as they thought) 'That they called the Sun & Moon (whom they worshipped as Gods) to witness they meant nothing towards them but Peace; but perceiving the English came apace forward, they seemed fearful; to prevent which, the General and his Company retired, which so confirmed them they were no Enemies, that divers came down after them without fear, and traded with them, but would receive nothing from them till it was first cast on the ground: The word then used for Exchange was *Zustus*, and *Tot*, to throw it on the ground: If they disliked any thing, they cryed, *Coroh*, *Coroh*, with rattling in their Throat: Their Goods were Arrows made of Reeds, Feathers, and the *B ns* aforementioned. They go naked, except only a Furr about their shoulders, when they sit or lye in the Cold, but at other times it is as a Girdle about their Loins. Their Hair is very long, which to prevent trouble, they knit up with a Roll of Ostrich Feathers, and serves them for a Quiver for their Arrows, and a Store-house for what they carry about them: Those of Quality wear a large plain Feather on each side their heads, seeming afar off like Horns; so that a Head thus trim'd upon a naked Body, resembles a Devil with Hornes.

Their chief Bravery consists in painting their Bodies with divers Colours, with such Works as they fancy; some wash their Faces with Sulphur, or the like, others paint their whole bodies black, leaving only their Necks round about white, and shew like Ladies with black Gowns and naked Necks; some paint one shoul-

der black, and another white, and likewise their Legs setting white Moons on the black part, and black on the white, being the Marks of the Gods they adore: By this continual painting, the Pores of their Bodies are so closed, that they never feel any cold; they are strong, comely, swift and active, and are much to be lamented, that being of tractable natures, and in an excellent Soil, they are ignorant of the Worship of the true God; for tho' they never knew any Christians before, yet they soon became so familiar, that they seem'd rather willing to serve, and do them all good Offices, then offer any injury. The General bestowing a Cap off his head on one of their Chiefs, he going at a small distance, suddenly pierced his Leg deeply with an Arrow, so that the blood streaming out he thereby signified his unfeigned Love to him, and was a Covenant of Peace between them; they were about fifty Persons, who thus frequented their Company. In the South part of this Bay, is a River of fresh water, and several Islands full of Seals, Birds and Fowls, sufficient to maintain a multitude of People, of which they killed some with Shot and Staves, and took many Birds with their hands, they lighting upon their heads and shoulders. They saw no Boat or Canoo used by the Natives, to come to these Isles, but their own Provision seemed to be raw Flesh & Fish, they finding pieces of Seals all bloody, which they had gnawn with their Teeth like Dogs. They are all armed with a Bow an Ell long, and Arrows of Reeds headed with Flints very exactly. This Bay they named Seal Bay for the plenty of them found here, killing two hundred in an hours time.

Sufficiently provided with all necessaries, they sailed hence June 12. Southward, and anchored two days in a little Bay, where they discharged and laid up the Caunter or Christopher, and June 14. arrived at another Bay, in fifty Degrees twenty Minutes South latitude, and within one Degree of the Mouth of the Streights, through which lay their desired passage to the

the South-Sea. Here the General turned his Course North, in hope of finding his Ship and Friends lost in the great Storm, since if they should pass the Streights without them, both might be much discomforted: So that, June 18. putting again to Sea, with hearty prayers to God for success, they ran back toward the Line, and the next night, near Port St. Julian, had sight of their Ship, and the day after, the whole Fleet entered joyfully into that Port, to resit & refresh this Ship and the wearied Men. St. Julian is in 49 degrees thirty Minutes, being a very convenient Harbour, having many Islands within it. Coming now to an Anchor, and all things made safe, the General, with his Brother and five others, (according to his usual care and diligence on such occasions) rowed further into the Bay in a Boat, to find out some convenient place for fresh Water & Provisions during their stay; and were no sooner landed, when 2. of the Natives visited them, called by Magallane Pentacours for their huge stature and strength, who seemed much to rejoyce at their Arrival, familiarly receiving whatever the General gave them, & much pleased to see Oliver the Master Gunner shoot an English Arrow, trying to out shoot him, but came nothing near him: Soon after, another arrived, who seemed angry at the Civility of his Fellows, and strove earnestly to make them become Enemies, which General Drake not suspecting, used them as before; when Mr. Winter thinking also to shoot an Arrow, that he who came last night see it, the string of his Bow broke, which being before their Terror, did now encourage them to contrive Treachery against them, not imagining their Guns and Swords were Weapons of War, and therefore as they were quietly returning to their Boat, these Villains suddenly discharged their Arrows at their backs, aiming chiefly at him who had the Bow, and not suffering him to string it again, by wounding him in the shoulder, who turning about was shot with an Arrow through the Lung, yet fell not; but

but the Gunner being ready to shoot off his Musket, which took not fire, was slain out-right. In this extremity, their expert General gave Order, that no Man should keep any certain Ground, but shifting Places, and defending themselves with their Targets, should approach these Monsters, and break all the Arrows shot at them, knowing when they were spent, they should subdue them at pleasure; with this wise course, and by shooting off the Piece the Gunner could not fire, the General killed the Author of the Quarrel, who slew the Gunner; for the Musket being charged with a Bullet and Hail-shot, tore out his Belly and Guts with much torment, as it seemed by his roaring, which was so horrid and hideous, as if ten Bulls had bellowed at once. This so discouraged his Companions that though divers others appeared out of the Woods to assist them, yet they were glad to fly, and suffer the English quietly to depart; which they the rather did, because of Mr. Oliver, who was wounded, and whom the General dearly loved, and would rather have saved than slain an hundred Enemies; but being past recovery, he died two days after he was brought aboard. Next day the General in his Boat, well armed, went a gain ashore to bring off the Gunners Body, which they found lying where it was left, only stripped of its upper Garment, with an English Arrow stuck in his right Eye. Both the dead Bodies were laid in one Grave, with such decency and reverence, as becomes the Tabernacles of Immortal Souls, and such Ceremonies as Souldiers in time of War deserve.

Magellane was not altogether deceived in calling them Gyants, since they differ so much from other Men in stature, strength, and the hideousness of their Voice; yet are they not so monstrous as the Spaniards reported, some English Men being full as tall as any they saw; but not imagining any English would ever come there, it encouraged them boldly to write such Untruths. Their name Pentagones, or five Cubits, that is, seven foot and an half, giving their true height, yet

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The Voyages and Adventures

many not so large ; but certainly the Cruelties used against them, have made them more Monstrous in their Manners than Bodies, which being told from Father to Son, has created such an inveterate hatred in them against Strangers that upon all occasions they seek revenge upon them ; yet they seemed to repent the wrong offered to the English, suffering them to continue there peaceably two Months after, and may cause them to be kinder to others that happen into their Country.

To this Mischiefe from Infidels, another greater and of far worse consequence was like to have fallen out among themselves, had not Divine Providence timely discovered and prevented it, whereby the innocent Blood of their General, and his most faithful Friends might have been treacherously shed, and the whole Action thereby overthrown. This design was laid before their coming from England, and of which General Drake had a full Account in his Garden at Plymouth, but he could never believe that a Person whom he so dearly affected, and had so extreamly obliged, would contrive any Evil against him, and therefore continued his Favours to this suspected Person, yea increased them so as to make him his most intimate and bosom Friend, giving him the second place in his Company in his presence, and leaving him the Conduct of his whole Affairs in his absence, imparting to him all his Secrets, and allowing him free Liberty in all reasonable things ; yea bearing with his many Weaknesses and Infirmities, scorning that any private Injuries should break that firm Friendship he had contracted with him, and was therefore offended with those, who from Duty discovered his daily Contrivances to destroy the whole Enterprize. But the General being at length convinc'd of his Falshood, & that Lenity would do no good, since the heat of his Ambition could not be allayed, but by the Murder and Blood of his Captain and Companions, his Practices growing daily more dangerous, he resolved to question him

him before it was too late; Therefore first securing him he called all the Commanders and Gentlemen of his Company together, to whom he gave an account of the good parts in this Gentleman, and of the Brotherly tenderness he had always shewed towards him ever since his first Acquaintance; and then delivered them the Letters he had received from several Persons who much doubted his Fidelity, and that not only at Sea but at Plymouth, not only by bare words, but Writings under the Gentleman's own hand; yea, several unworthy Actions committed by him, tending to the overthrow of the Voage in hand, and the Murdering the Generals Person. For all which so many full and evident Proofs were produced, that the Gentleman himself struck with Remorse for his inconsiderate and unkind dealings, freely acknowledged himself worthy of Death, yea, of many Deaths, since he not only designed the ruin of the Action, but of the principal Actor likewise, not of a stranger or Enemy to him, but of a true and Real Friend; and therefore openly besought the whole Assembly, who had power to administer Justice, to prevent him from being his own Executioner, by condemning him to a deserved Death.

This discourse rais'd Admiration & Astonishment in all present, especially in his nearest Friends and dearest Acquaintance; but none was so much affected as the General himself, who unable to conceal his Affection, withdrew, requiring them when they had thoroughly heard and considered the whole Matter to give such Judgment as they would be answerable for to their Prince, but especially to Almighty God, the Righteous Judge of all the Earth; whereupon all of them, being forty of the principal Persons in the whole Fleet, after they had maturely discuss the business, and freely heard what any of his Friends could alledge on his behalf, gave this Sentence under their Hands and Seals, 'That this Gentleman had deserved Death' and that it did by no means consist with their safety

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to let him live, remitting the Manner and Circumstances thereof to the General himself.

This Tribunal was held in one of those Islands in the Port of St. Julian, which was after, in Memory thereof, call'd the Island of True Justice and Judgment. After this Verdict was given to the General, to whom the Queen had commited the Sword of Justice, for the safety of himself and Company, with this Expression, 'We do account that he which strikes at the Drake, strikes at us: He called the Guilty Person, to whom was read the aforesaid Verdict; which he acknowledged most just, none giving a more severe Sentence against him than himself; the General then proposed to him this threefold Choice, 'Whether he would be executed in this Island, or be set ashore on the Main Land; Or else return into England; & answer his Crimes before the Q. & her Council: He gave humble Thanks to the General for this undeserved Clemency, and desired time till next day to consider what to chuse; which granted, on the Morrow he gave this Result, 'That tho' in his Heart he had conceived a just horror for so great a sin, & for which he was justly condemned; yet his chiefest Care and concern was to dye a Christian, that what ever became of his Mortal Body, he might remain assured of an eternal Inheritance in a far better Life; That if he were set a Land among Infidels, he much doubted whether he should be able to continue stedfast in the Faith, considering his own Frailty, and the great contagion of lewd Customs; And therefore he earnestly intreated the General, 'That he would have a special regard to his Soul, & not endanger it among Heathenish & Savage Infidels, That if he should return to England, he must have a Ship with Men and Victuals to conduct it; and if he had these, yet he thought none would willingly Accompany him with so bad and base a Message, and leave such honourable Service as they were now in; but if he could find such who would be persuaded to go back with

with him, yet the very shame of his return would be grievous, yea, worse than Death to him, since he should dye so often, and be so long a dying: He therefore protested, That freely and with all his heart, he embraced the Generals first Proposal of being executed there, desiring only the favour, that they might receive the Holy Communion together, once before his death, and that he might dye the death of a Gentleman.

Though divers perswaded him to chuse any of the other ways, he was resolute in his determination; and his two last Requests being granted, he received the Communion from Mr. Francis Fletcher, preacher to the Fleet, the General himself communicating with this Condemned penitent Gentleman, who gave great assurance of a contrite and repenting heart, seeming more angry with his own Act, than any else. After this, the General and he dined together as cheerfully and soberly as ever in their Lives, Comforting one another, and drinking to each other, as if going some Journey; Dinner ended, and all being prepared by him who acted as Provost Marshal, he appeared very seriously, and kneeling down, at once prepared his Neck for the Axe, and his Spirit for Heaven without disturbance, as having already digested the whole Tragedy in his own Mind, desiring the Spectators to pray for him, and bidding him do his Office without fear or favour: Having thus by his worthy Demeanor at his Death, fully obliterated all the faults of his Life, he left to the rest a lamentable Example of a worthy Gentleman, who in striving to rise before his Time, lost himself, and is a Monument to Posterity, of the Common Fate of such ambitious minds. And one thing remarkable may be added, That fifty eight years before, another Gentleman imployed in the like Service, and entertained into great trust, was executed in the very same place; for the English found a Gibbet on the Main Land, made of a Spruce Mast fallen down, with Mens bones

underneath, which they judged to be that erected by Magellane in 1520, for executing John Carthagena Cozen to the Bishop of Burgos, who by the King of Spain's Order, was joined in Commission with Magellane, and made his Vice-Admiral: As they digged a Grave in the Island, to bury this Gentleman, they found a great Grind-stone broken in the middle, which they set in the Ground, one part at the head, and the other at the feet, wherein they graved the Name of the Person their buried, the time of their Departure, and their Generals Name in Latin, for a Memorial to those that should come hither afterward.

C H A P. V.

Captain Drake in pursuance of his Voyage round the World, passed through the Streights of Magellane into the South Sea, where he meets with a terrible Tempest for fifty two days together, and loses Company of two of his Ships. Being left alone, he proceeds towards the Coast of Peru, and gets a prodigious quantity of Gold, Silver, and Jewels.

THIS Tragedy thus ended, the General broke up the Mary the Portugal Prize, being leaky and troublesome, leaving her Ribs and Keel on the Island, where for two Months they pitched their Tents, and having wooded, warred, and trimm'd their Ships, which were now reduced to three, (besides the Pinnaces) to keep the easier together, and to be better provided and mann'd upon all occasions. Aug. 17. they sailed out of this Port, and with much hope directed their

their Course for the Streights, South-West. Aug. 20 They fell with a Cape nigh the Entrance, called by the Spaniards Cape Virginia Maria, appearing like Cape Vincent in Portugal, with steep Cliffs & black Stars; against which the Sea beating seems like the Spouting of Whales: Here the General caused his Fleet to strike their top Sails in honour of the Queen, and to acknowledge her absolute Right in this New Discovery; Changing also the Name of his Ship from the Pellican to the Golden Hind, in remembrance of his honourable Friend Sir Charles Hutton, when after a Sermon & Prayers for the Queen, & the whole Realm of England, they entered the Streights, having sight of the Land on both sides, which at length grew very narrow, with many Windings; after which they seemed to come out of a River two Leagues broad, into a large and open Sea, and the Night following saw a Burning Island, much like Fogo in height, and flaming without intermission. It was formerly thought, that the Current in this Streight ran always one way, but they found the Ebb and Flood, and the Water rising five Fathoms upright, as on other Coasts.

Aug. 24. being Bartholomew Day, they fell with three Islands lying triangular, one very large & fruitful, where the Weather being calm, the General and some of his Company went ashore and took possession thereof in the Queens Name, calling it Elizabeth Island; And though the other two were not so large yet they were very useful to them for the great store of strange Birds found there, they could not fly, but ran so fast as some times to escape; they are somewhat less than a Goose, short and thick, without Feathers, but only had matted Down, with Bills like Crows; They lay their Eggs, and breed their Young in the ground like Rabbits, and live on what they catch in the Sea, being very swift swimmers both to get their Prey, and secure themselves from others: They came thither in such vast numbers, that they killed three thousand in one day, and a re wholesome Food. They

named one of these Islands Bartholomew, according to the day, and the other St. George, in Honour of England, wherein they found the body of a Man almost rotten. From hence to the entrance of the South Sea, the Passage is very crooked, so that they oft met with contrary Winds, being many times forc'd to alter their Course; and though (as Magellane saith) there be many good Harbours, and store of fresh Water, yet they had need be well furnish'd with Cables and Anchors to find Ground in them. The Land on both sides is very high and Mountainous having on the North and West the Continent of America, & on the South and East, nothing but Islands; among which lye innumerable passages into the South Sea. The Mountains rise into the Air with vast lofty Spires, environ'd with Clouds and Snow, which still increaseth their height, the Sun having little power to diminish them, so that they may be reckon'd among the Wonders of the World; yet there are many low fruitful Valleys full of Grass and Herds of very strange Creatures feeding therein. The Trees are almost always Green, the Air Temperate, the Water pleasant, and the Soil agreeable to any Grain of our Country, and indeed wanting nothing to make an happy Region; but the Peoples Knowing and Worshipping the True God: They made Fires as they us'd in divers places.

Drawing nigh the Entrance of the South Sea, they had such shurrings up Northward, and such open passages to the South, that lying at Anchor under an Island, the General went in a boat to make further discovery, and having found a convenient way toward the North, in their return they met a Canoe with divers Persons in her; she was made of the barks of Trees, with a prow and a Stern standing up, and bending inward like an Half Moon, of excellent shape and Workmanship, and built with so much Judgment and Art, that she seem'd fit for the pleasure of a prince, rather than the use of such a rude and barbarous

barbarous People ; the seams were not closed nor caulked, but only stitch'd with Thongs of Seal-skin so very close, that they received little or no Water. The People are of a well set mean stature, delighting much in painting their Faces like the other, and had a House within the Island, built with Poles and covered with skins of Beasts, wherein there was fire, water and such Victuals as they can get, as Seals, Mussels and the like : The Vessels wherein they keep their Water and Drink are of Wood like their Canoos, and very neat, which they cut with Knives made of huge Mussel-shells, (the Fish being good savoury meat) which after they have broken off the thin Edge, they grind and temper so hard upon stones, that it will easily cut the hardest wood, and whereof they make Pisgges to kill Fish, with admirable dexterity.

Sept. 6. They left these troublesome Islands, & entered the South-Sea, or Mare del Zur, the General designing to have gone ashore at the Cape, & after Sermon to have left a perpetual Monument of the Queen (which he had prepared) thereon : but they could find no Anchoring, neither would the Wind permit them to stay. They found the Streight was in about fifty degrees, an hundred and fifty Leagues long, and ten broad at the entrance ; after not above a League, and then larger again, and at the end no Streight at all but only Islands. The General perceiving that the Cold Winter had impaired some of his Men, resolved to have hastened toward the Line, and the warm Sun, but it pleased God to disappoint him : For Sept. 7. the second day after their entrance into this Peaceable but to them now Furious Sea, a terrible Tempest arose with such Violence, that they had little hope of escaping ; And though Sept. 15. the Moon was Eclipsed in Aries, and three parts darkned, which might seem to promise some change of Weather, yet it brought them no Relief ; but they continued in a miserable condition full fifty two days together, and these furious and extraordinary flaws continuing, &

all things ready for Traffick, and Vessels to bring the Water, set two of his Men ashore, to go to the Watering place assigned the night before, who passed quietly half the way, but were then violently assaulted and slain by these treacherous People, and in hope to surprize the General with the rest, about five hundred of them prepared for Mischief lay in Ambush behind the Rocks, who suddenly falling on them, the Rocks being very dangerous for Boats, and the passage very open to the Sea, they wounded every Man of the Company with their Arrows, Drake himself being shot in the Face under his right Eye very deep, and in his Head, to the great endangering his Life; the rest, there being nine Persons in the Boat, were very grievously wounded, and the Chief Surgeon being dead, and his Mate absent in the Vice-Admiral, none but a Boy being left, their Case was very desperate, yet by the help of God, and the Assistance of the rest they all escaped. The Cause of this Injury from these Islanders proceeded from their Hatred to the Spaniards for their Cruelties toward them; and some of the English using the Spanish word *Aqua*, in requiring Water, they supposed them of that Nation, & therefore used this Outrage toward them: The General left the revenge of this wrong to Heaven, wishing only they might be sensible whom they abus'd, not an Enemy, but even those who would rather have defended them from the Injuries of the Spaniards, and sailed thence that Afternoon, approaching now the Place appointed for meeting the rest of their Ships, and to find a Conveniency for reposing their wounded Men, and supplying them with Necessaries, and at length Nov. 30. they fell in with a Place called Philips Bay, in about 32 degrees, and instantly sent out a Boat for Discovery, who after diligent Search could find no Appearance of Relief, discovering only the Heads of Wild Beasts, but no sign of any Inhabitant thereabout.

Yet in their Return, they perceived an Indian Fishing

ing in a Canoo within the Bay, whom they brought aboard the General; he was a proper comely person, clothed in a white Garment reaching almost to his Knees, his Arms and Head were bare, his Hair very long, but without a Beard, as most Indians are, seeming to be of a mild Temper, apprehensive to learn every thing, and very thankful for what the General bestowed on him, and discovering in his Carriage the harmless disposition of the Natives, and how unjustly they have been abus'd by the Spaniards. After he had been kindly treated, & furnished with what they had, giving what he thought convenient in Exchange, he was freely dismiss'd in their Boat, with his own Canoo made of Reeds, and when landed, desired the English to stay till his Return, who being met by two or three of his Friends, shewed them the Gifts he had received, wherewith they were so pleased, that in a few hours he with several others, whereof one seemed of Quality, came and brought them Hens, Eggs, and a fat Hog, all which they sent in a Canoo to their Boat then at some distance from shoar, and to assure them of their faithful Meaning, the Captain having sent back his Horse, resolv'd to commit himself to the Fidelity of these Strangers, and to go with them alone to their General. By him they understood that there was no Relief to be had there, but he offered to be their Pilot to a good Harbour Southward, where by way of Traffick they might have fresh Water, and all other Conveniences. This Offer was readily accepted by the General, the place described being near that where he had appointed his Fleet to Rendezvous; omitting therefore their design of Hunting, and killing some of the Buffaloes, they by the Conduct of this new Indian Pilot came December 5. into the desired Haven.

This Harbour is called by the Spaniards, Valperizo and the Town adjoining is St. James of Chinly, in 35 deg. 40 minutes, S. where tho' they heard nothing of their Ships, yet were fully supplied with all Necessaries.

○ *The Voyages and Adventures*

ries, especially since they saw the Natives going from one Island to another in their Canoes, both Men, Women, and young Infants hanging at their Mothers backs, to get a Liveliness by trading with Chains of certain Shells and other trifles. Having had a breathing time here for three days only, which they employed in providing what they wanted, though with much trouble and danger from the Tempest not quite stilled, when behold it again recovered its former Rage with much more violence, driving them from their Anchors, and assaulting them in all Quarters at once, and at length chasing them to the utmost Land toward the South Pole, even to fifty six degrees, beyond which no Continent nor Island is to be seen, but the Atlantick Ocean and South Sea met freely and openly. Some have imagined these Islands were main Land, and called them *Terra Incognita*, or, the Unknown World, whereid were very strange Monsters; which they saw to be altogether false, as likewise the common Opinion of the Impossibility of returning out of the South into the West Ocean, because of the strong Currents and Winds, since they met with neither, but were oft in danger of being driven back, as well as in going forward, & many times were forced to alter their Course, losing more sometimes in one afternoon, than they could recover again in a whole day with a reasonable Gale; and since the Narrowness of the Passage is reckoned the Cause of this swift Current, they now observed that the Passages thorow were innumerable, and Southward of these Islands there is a large and Main Sea.

Coming to the utmost part of these Islands, Oct. 28. the storm ceased, and all their Calamities, except the absence of their Friends, were forgotten; as if God had secretly intended they should make this discovery and did then stay his hand, and refresh his Servants. In these Southerly parts the Night, in the latter end of October was but two hours long. There are few of these Islands but are inhabited, and live after the same manner

manner as those afore-named. The General gave one Name to them all, calling them Elizabethides. After two days, Octob. 30. they sailed North-west along the Coasts of Peru, hasting to the height of thirty degrees, being the place appointed for the Fleet to re-assemble, and to seek for them in the mean time. In this Course they next day met with two Islands stored with Birds, of which they made plentiful provision, from whence, Novemb. 1. they steered North-west as formerly, but soon found the mistake of the Map, in describing the Latitude of those Coasts. This part of Peru to Lima, twelve degrees South, is Mountainous and Barren, without either Water or Wood, except in some few places inhabited by the Spaniards; and not hearing of heir Ships they Anchored Novemb. 15. at a great Island called Mucho by the Spaniards for its largeness, very fruitful of Sheep and other Cattle, stored with Maiz, Potatoes, and other Roots, and thought to be wonderful rich in Gold, wanting nothing fit for the use of Man. The Inhabitants are those Indians, who by the horrid severities of the Spaniards have been driven from the Continent to secure and fortifie themselves here. With this People, General Drake thought fit to Traffick for fresh Victual and Water, and therefore that very night some of the Company going ashore, they very courteously came, and brought the best Victuals and Provisions they had, presenting the General with two very fat Sheep, who returned them many necessary things, assuring them that he came only to exchange such Goods with them as he wanted, and they could well spare, and chiefly such as they had already brought them, except fresh Water, which they desired them to bring, whereat they seemed very well pleased, and extream joyful at their coming, promising to direct them where to have fresh Water next Morning, and that they would bring any thing else they wanted.

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manner as those afore-named. The General gave one Name to them all, calling them Elizabethides. After two days, Octob. 30. they sailed North-west along the Coasts of Peru, hastning to the height of thirty degrees, being the place appointed for the Fleet to re-assemble, and to seek for them in the mean time. In this Course they next day met with two Islands stored with Birds, of which they made plentiful provision, from whence, Novemb. 1. they steered North-west as formerly, but soon found the mistake of the Map, in describing the Latitude of those Coasts. This part of Peru to Lima, twelve degrees South, is Mountainous and Barren, without either Water or Wood, except in some few places inhabited by the Spaniards; and not hearing of heir Ships they Anchored Novemb. 15. at a great Island called Mucho by the Spaniards for its largeness, very fruitful of Sheep and other Cattle, stored with Maiz, Potatoes, and other Roots, and thought to be wonderful rich in Gold, wanting nothing fit for the use of Man. The Inhabitants are those Indians, who by the horrid severities of the Spaniards have been driven from the Continent to secure and fortifie themselves here. With this People, General Drake thought fit to Traffick for fresh Victual and Water, and therefore that very night some of the Company going ashore, they very courteously came, and brought the best Victuals and Provisions they had, presenting the General with two very fat Sheep, who returned them many necessary things, assuring them that he came only to exchange such Goods with them as he wanted, and they could well spare, and chiefly such as they had already brought them, except fresh Water, which they desired them to bring, whereat they seemed very well pleased, and extreame joyful at their coming, promising to direct them where to have fresh Water next Morning, and that they would bring any thing else they wanted.

Next Morning early the General having prepared rather

rather increasing, caused the sorrowful separation of Captain John Thomas in the *Marygold*, from the Fleet Sept. 23. at night, whom they never met again, tho' they still hoped to have found them on the Coast of Peru, toward the Equinoctial, the Rendezvous appointed by the General, she being well provided with necessaries, and an able Captain with skilful and sufficient Mariners. From Sept. 7. when the storm began, to Octob. 7. they could not possibly recover Land, being driven to thirty seven degrees of South Latitude, when entering with a sorry Sail into a Harbour, somewhat Northward of that Cape of America aforementioned, in hope to enjoy some quiet till the storm was ended, they were again assaulted with so cruel a flaw, that the Admiral with the fury thereof left her Anchor behind, and in departing, lost sight of the *Elizabeth* their Vice Admiral, either through negligence, or the earnestness of some within her, to be eased of their Troubles and at home again, as they after understood. For the very next day, Octob. 8 recovering the Mouth of the Streights again, they returned the same way, and Coasting Brasil, arrived in England, June 2. the year following: So that now the Admirals Ship might well have retained her former name, being like a Pellican alone in this Wilderness of Waters; and tho' the General diligently sought the rest of his Fleet, yet he could not gain the least Intelligence of them.

From this Bay of parting Friends, they were forcibly driven back to fifty five degrees, & ran in among the Islands aforementioned on the South of America, where the passage was very large, and continued here quietly two days, finding divers wholsom Herbs and fresh Water, whereby the Men, weak and impaired, began to recover, especially by drinking of an Herb like Penny-Leaf, which gently purging, much refreshing their wearied sickly Bodies. But the Winds then again return'd to their former Fury, it seeming as if the Bowels of the Earth had been set at liberty, & all the Clouds

Clouds under Heaven summoned together into one place, the Seas by nature heavy, being now rould up from the depths of the Rocks like a Parchment, and carried aloft into the Air, like Snow by the violence of the Winds, to the tops of those lofty Mountains; their Anchors (like false Friends) forsaking their hold-fast, and seeming to hide themselves, and shrink to the bottom, to avoid the horror of this woful Tempest, leaving the distressed Ship and Men to the uncertain rousing Seas, which tossed them even like a Tennis Ball. In this extremity it signified nothing to let fall more Anchors, since the Depth was so immeasurable that five hundred Fathom would reach no ground, so that the inveterate and continual Rage of the Sea, the impossibility of Anchoring, or of spreading a Sail, the dangerous Rocks and Shelves, the difficulty of continuing there, the inevitable Peril of getting out; In short, the woful Calamities wherewith they were encompassed on every side, afforded them very little hope of escaping utter destruction, had not Divine Providence supported their sinking Spirits, it seeming as likely that the Mountains should have been rent in sunder from the Top to the Bottom, and thrown head-long into the Sea by these prodigious Winds, as that the help of all the Men in the World could have saved any of their Lives: Yet that God of Mercy, who delivered Jonah out of the Whales Belly, whom not only Winds and Seas, but even Devils themselves and the Powers of Hell obey, who hearkens to the Prayers and Tears of all that sincerely call upon him in distress, even he lookd down and delivered them; so that, except the fear and astonishment at their danger, they received no damage in any thing that belonged to them in such a dreadful Tempest, as the like is not recorded in any History since Noah's Flood.

The storm being somewhat allayed, they ran in again among those Island from whence they were lately driven, not far from their former Anchoring place, hoping now at length for some Peace and Security there

there in abundance, and amongst others they found in the Town divers Store-houses of Chily Wines, and a Ship in the Harbour called, The Grand Captain of the South, and Admiral to the Islands of Solomon, Loaden with the same Liquors, together with a Quantity of fine Gold of Baldivia, and a great Crucifix of Gold beset with Emeralds: They spent some time in refreshing themselves, & easing this Ship of so heavy a burthen, and being sufficiently stored with Wine, Bread, Bacon, and the like, for a long season, Decemb. 8. they sailed back again toward the Equinoctial Line, with their Indian Pilot, whom the General bountifully rewarded, and landed at the place he desired. Having thus supplied their Wants, their next Care was to regain, if possible, the Company of their Ship so long seperated from them, to which the General applied his utmost endeavour, and since it was inconvenient to search every Creek and Harbour with their little Boat, which might happen to fall into the Spaniards hands, who would shew them no Mercy; he therefore sought out some safe Harbour to erect a Pinnacle, wherein without endangering their Ship, they might leave no place unsought, to find out their Countrymen again.

Hereupon Decemb. 19. they entred a Bay South of the Town of Cyppo, inhabited by the Spaniards in 29-degrees, where having landed 11 Men to search for a Conveniency, they were discovered by the Town who instantly sent out three hundred Spaniards on Horse back against them, and about 200 Indians running all naked, and in miserable Slavery, like Dogs at their heels, but the English perceiving their Danger, escaped first to a Rock in the Sea, and from thence to their Boat, where they were received and conveyed out of reach of the Spaniards Fury, without hurt to any, but only one John Minevey, who careless of his safety, would not be persuaded to save himself, but resolved singly to die, and terrifie three hundred Men, or else dye on the place, which accordingly happened

happened; for being quickly slain, his dead Body was drawn by the Indians from the Rock to the Shoar, & there valiantly beheaded by the Spaniards, his right Hand cut off, and his Heart pluck'd out, which they carried away in their fight, causing the Indians to shoot his Body full of Arrows made the same day of the green Wood, & so left it to be devoured of Beasts had not the English again gone ashore & buried it; This sufficiently discovers the Barbarity of the Spaniards, and their continual dread of a Foreign Invasion or to have their Throats cut by the wretched unfortunate Natives, whom they never suffer to keep any Arms, but just for present Service, as appears by their Arrows made that very day, and the Report of others who knew it to be true: Yea, they think themselves very kind, if they do not daily whip these Wretches with Cords only for pleasure, or drop scalding Bacon on their naked Bodies, which is the least Torture they usually inflict upon these most unhappy Indians.

This not being the place they looked for, nor the Entertainment they desired, Decemb. 20. they fell into a more convenient Harbour North of Cyprio, in 27 degrees 55 minutes South Latitude, where they staid some time to trim their Ship and build their Pinnace, yet still reflecting on the Absence of their Friends. General Drake having fitted all to his Mind, and leaving his Ship at Anchor in the Bay, resolved to go in the Pinnace himself with some Choice Men, toward the South, if possible to find them out, but after one days Sail the Wind forced him back again: Within this Bay they had store of Fish like a Gurnet & never met with the like except at Cape Blank, on the Coast of Barbary, the Gentlemen with four or five Hooks and Lines, taking in two or three hours, four hundred of them. Having dispatched their business here, Jan. 22. they came to an Island in the Province of Mormorena, where they found Indians in Canoos, who undertook to bring them to a watering place; upon which the General, according to his Use

no Strangers, treated them nobly, and came where they directed, and having travelled a long way on the Land, they indeed found fresh Water, but hardly so much as they had drunk Wine in their Passage thither.

Sailing along continually in search of fresh Water, they came to a place called Tarapaca, and Landing lighted on a Soldier asleep, who had lying by him thirteen Bars of Silver, weighing about four thousand Spanish Ducats; they would not willingly have disturbed him, but since they did him that Injury, they freed him of this Charge which might otherwise have kept him Waking, leaving him if he pleased, to take another Nap more securely; Continuing still their Search for fresh Water, they again Landed not far thence, and met with a Spaniard and an Indian Boy driving eight Lambs or Peruvian Sheep, each carrying two Leather Bags, with fifty pound weight of refined Silver, and not enduring to see a Spanish Gentleman turn Carrier, they without asking offered him their Service, and became his Drovers, only they mist his way, for almost as soon as he parted from them, they came into their Boats. Beyond this lye certain Indian Towns, from whence many People came in Boats made of Seal-skins, and blown full of Wind, which rows swiftly, and carries a great Burthen; These seeing their Ship, brought store of divers sorts of Fish, to traffick with them for Knives, Stones, Glasses, and the like, Men of sixty or seventy years old being as fond of them, as if they had purchased Jewels of great Value. They appeared a plain innocent People, and resorted to them in great Numbers in that short time,

Near this, in 22 degrees 30 minutes lay Mammorena and another great Indian Town Governed by two Spaniards, whom desiring to deal with, Jan. 22. they Anchored there, and found them inclined to exchange some Goods they wanted, more out of fear than love; and among others, some such Sheep as carried the

Bags.

Bags of Silver aforementioned; they are as large as an ordinary Cow, and three Men and a Boy sat on one of their Barks at once, their Feet not touching the ground by a foot, nor the Beast complaining of its Burthen; their Necks are like Camels, but their Heads as other Sheep, and are of great use to the Spaniards; their Wool is very fine, and their Flesh good Meat; they supply the want of Horses, and carry heavy Burdens over the Mountains three hundred Leagues at once, where no other Beast can travel so well: In this place, and so up through the Province of Cusco, the common Earth being any where taken up, every hundred pound weight thereof when refined, yields twenty five shillings of pure Silver of a Crown an Ounce. The next place likely to hear News of their Ships, was the Port of Arica in 20 degrees, there being no Harbour in a long way before, where they arrived Feb. 7. The Town stands in the most fruitful Soil on those Coasts, in the Mouth of a pleasant Valley, abounding with all things, having a constant trade for shipping, both from Lima, and other places in Peru, and inhabited by the Spaniards: In two Barks here, they found above forty Bars of Silver as large as a Brickbat, each weighing 20 pound, which burthen having taken upon themselves, they sailed to Cooley, Feb. 9. And in their way to Lima, met with another Bark of Ariquepa, who had begun to load some Gold and Silver, but upon notice of their coming sent from Arica by Land, it was again unladen; yet they took a Bark full of Linen, which they judged useful for them.

Feb. 15 They came to Lima, and found thirty ships in the Harbour, seventeen of them being the best in the South Sea, all ready provided, yet they had the Courage to fall into the midst of them: where they anchored all Night, and had they been revengful, could have done the Spaniards more mischief in a few hours, than they could have again recovered in many years: But their chief Care was to find out their

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Company rather than to recompence their Cruelty ; and though they had no News of them here, yet they had notice of what much elevated them, and seem'd to recompence all their Labour: namely, that here was a Ship of one Michael Angelo's, wherein were fifteen hundred Bars of Silver, with Silks and Linen, and a Chest full of Ryals of Plate, which they quickly took Possession of.

Here they had Intelligence of a rich Ship gone out of the Haven, Feb. 2. loaden with Gold and Silver from Panama. Therefore next morning Feb. 16. they sailed when the Wind served, and then rowed their Ship toward Panama, hasting, if possible to get sight of this gallant Ship the Cacaosgo, the Glory of the South Sea, gone from Lima fourteen days before.

They fell with Cape Francisco, March 1. passing the Line the day before, and about Noon discovered a Sail ahead of them, and having once spoke with her they lay still in the same place six days to recover Breath, being almost spent with their hasty pursuit, and to recal what advantage they had made since their coming from Lima. They had notice of this great Prize several times, once by a Ship taken between Lima and Paita ; again by another ship laden with Wines, taken in the Port of Paita ; by a third laden with Tackle, and Impliments for Ships, with eighty pound weight in Gold from Guayaquil ; and lastly, by Gabriel Alvarez, whom they met with near the Line, by all whose Relations they found this Ship to be really the rich Cacaosgo, though before they left her a Boy of their own named her the Cacaplata : They found in her some Fruit, Sugar, Meal and other Provisions ; but especially that which was the Cause of her slow sailing, namely, a certain quantity of Jewels and Precious Stones thirteen Chests of Ryals of Plate, fourscore pound weight of Gold, twenty six Tun of unrefined

unrefined Silver, two very large Silver gilt drinking Bowls, and other like Trifles, valued at about three hundred and fixty thousand Pezoes: They gave the Master a little Libben, and some other things in Exchange for these Goods, and after six days bid him farewell; He hasting somewhat lighter to Panama, and they going off to Sea, to consider whither to steer next.

Here they received News of some things that had lately happened in or near Europe since their departure thence. In particular of the Death of some great Personages, as the King of Portugal, and both the Kings of Morocco and Fesse, all three slain in one day in one Battle in Africa: Also the death of Henry III. K. of France, who was murdered by one Jacques Clement a Monk, by the Contrivance of the Papists, because he seemed to incline to the Protestants to secure himself from the Ambition of the House of Guise, and others of the Holy League (as they call'd it) whereby they obliged themselves never to suffer any to Rule in France, who either had or was likely to profess any other but the Catholick Religion. They had likewise an account of the Death of the Pope, whose Usurped Authority being lessened in Europe, he hath endeavoured to advance it in America; so that in all places where the Spaniards have power, the infection of Popery hath spread itself, which hath produced the same accursed fruits as in Christendom; and in the Cities of Lima, Panama, Mexico, and the Countries adjacent, no place is free from those Vices which that Religion too much indulges, as Whoredom, Sodomy, and such other Bestialities as are not fit to be named among Christians, of which the Actors seem not at all ashamed, since the Popes Pardons are so common and so cheap in those Countries, from which by the multitude of Offenders, the Monks and Friars reap no small advantage.

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This gives such scandal to the poor ignorant Indians, that tho' since their forced conversion they are no better Christians, nor know no more of the Doctrines of the Gospel than before, yet they seem by the light of nature to abhor and detest the filthy and abominable Lives of most of the Spanish Priests and People Herein seeming to parallel the Scythians in respect to the Grecians, who though barbarously rude and ignorant in learning, yet in modesty, temperance, and other Moral Virtues, far excelled the Wise and Learned Greeks, who presumptuously gloried to be the most knowing and civilized People in the World.

But though the Antichristian Clergy industriously endeavour to keep them in more than Hethenish darkness, yet even among these illiterate People God doth not leave himself without witness; for several of them boldly reprov'd the abominable licentiousness of these pretended Spanish Christians both in their Doctrines and Practices, which so alarm'd the Priests, that about two months before Gen. Drakes arrival, twelve Persons were apprehended at Lima for the profession of the true Religion, and being brought before their bloody Spiritual Tribunal, were condemned to be burnt to death, six of whom suffered that cruel Execution being all bound to one Stake, and the rest remained in Prison expecting daily to Drink of the same bitter Cup.

General Drake now considering that they were come one degree North of the Equinoctial Line to the entrance of the Bay of Panama, and that there was little hope their lost ships should be before them, since they could get no notice of them in so long a Course, and with the strictest Search and Inquiry, and that the Time of the Year drew on wherein their General, if ever, must prosecute his Design of discovering a Passage about the North parts of America, from the South Sea into our own Ocean, which would be serviceable to his Country for the future, and themselves might have a much nearer passage home. They therefore

fore concluded to find out a convenient place for trimming their Ship and getting Wood, Water, and other Provisions aboard, and then to hasten for discovering this Passage, through which they might return with Joy to their much desired Homes: Sailing therefore March 7. toward the Isle of Caimos, they arrived there the 16th. settling themselves in a fresh River between that and the Continent for finishing their Affairs, where they happened a terrible Earthquake which was so violent, that the Ship and Pinnace, though near an English Mile from the shoar trembled and shook, as if on dry Land. They found here Fish, Wood, and fresh Water besides Allegators and Monkeys with many other necessaries that they wanted. In their Passage higher, they took one shipmore which was the last they met with on all these Coasts, laden with Linnen, China Silk, and China Dishes, and a Faulcon curiously wrought in Gold, with a greet Emerald in the Brest thereof.

From hence March 25. 1579. they resolved to sail the nearest Course the Wind would permit, without touching any where in a long way, passing by Port Papagala, the Port of the Vale of the most rich and excellent Balms, Jericho, Quantapico, and divers others; as also certain Gulphs hereabout, which continually send forth such violent Winds, as much endanger the Spanish Ships, if they go too near. But having notice that they should oft have Calms and contrary Winds near the Coast, and that if they run off to Sea to avoid them, they would not then meet with Land again when they would, the General thought fit to encrease their Provisions, and therefore at the next Harbour, called Guatulco, inhabited by Spaniards, they by trading, supplied themselves with Bread and other necessaries, and then departed from the Coast of America; but yet not forgetting to take with them a pot of about a Bushel full of Ryals of Plate that they found in the Town, with a Chain of Gold, and other Jewels, which they entreated a
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Spaniard who was flying away with them, to leave behind. Next day, April 16. they went directly to Sea, sailing five hundred Leagues in Longitude to get a Wind, & by June 3. got one thousand four hundred Leagues, coming in forty two degrees North Latitude, where they felt an extreame alteration from Heat to Cold, which much impaired their Healths, made the Ropes of their Ships stiff, and the Rain was turned into Hail, so that they seemed rather in the Frozen Zone than so near the Sun, and sailing two degrees further, the Cold increased so severely, that their hands were bunnum'd, and they durst hardly bring them from under their Garments to feed themselves. Neither could they impute this to the Tenderness of their Bodies, coming out of those very Hot Countries since their Meat, almost as soon as from the fire, was frozen, and their Tackle so stiff, that six Men were hardly able to perform what was usually done by three, which very much discouraged them; but General Drake comforting and persuading them to trust in God's Providence, who never fails his Children, and that they should now quit themselves like Men, and endure this short trouble and extremity with Patience, since they were sure thereby to obtain speedy Comfort and Glory. By such Motives as those he put Life into them, so that every Man was armed with a Resolution to see the utmost discovery that could be made that way.

The Land in that part of America bearing farther West than they imagined, they were nearer to it than they were aware, and yet the Cold still increased. June 5. They were driven by the Winds toward the shore, which they then first descryed, and Anchored in a Bay much exposed to the Winds and Flaws, & when they ceased, there instantly followed thick stinking Fogs, which nothing but the Wind could remove and that was always violent. So that not able to stay here, nor go further Northward for the Cold and Wind, which was full against them, getting to Sea, they

they were forcibly carried Southward from forty eight to thirty eight degrees, where they found the Land low and plain, with some few Hills covered with Snow. June 27. they came to a convenient Harbour, and continued there till July 23. during which, though in the height of Summer, yet they had constant nipping Cold (neither for 14 days could they see the Sun for the fogginess of the Air) which had such influence not only upon their Bodies, who came out of the Heat, but on the Inhabitants themselves, though accustomed thereto, who yet came shivering to them in their warm Furts, crowding close together, to receive Heat of each other, the Trees being without Leaves, & the ground without Grass, even in June and July; the poor Birds and Fowls not daring to rise from their Nests (as they oft found) after they had laid their first Egg, till they were hatch'd and had got some strength, but had this advantage, that their Bodies being exceeding hot perfect their Young sooner than in other places: Tho' the real Cause of this Extremity is uncertain, yet it is judged to proceed from the large Continent of America and Asia, near together Northward of this place, from whose high Mountains always covered with Snow, the North-west Winds, which usually blow on these Coasts, bring this almost insufferable sharpness, which the Sun in his greatest Heat is not able to dissolve, from whence the Earth is so barren, and the Snow lies at their Doors almost in the midst of Summer, but is never off their Hills, from whence proceed these stinking Fogs through which the Sun cannot pierce, nor draw the Vapours higher into the Air, except the fierce Winds do sometimes scatter them, and when gone the Fogs return as before. Some Sea-men aboard, who had been in Greenland, affirmed they never felt such Cold in the end of Summer, as now in these two hot Months, from whence it may be supposed, there is no Passage through these Northern Seas; or if there be, it is Unavigable, for

the Ice and Cold met with therein: Neither in all their sailing on these Coasts to forty eight degrees, could they find the Land bend in the least toward the East, but running always North-west, as if it directly met with Asia; and even then, when they had a Wind to carry them through, if any such Passage had been, yet they had a smooth Sea, and ordinary Tides which could not have happened, had there been a Streight, as they concluded there was none.

C H A P. VI.

Captain Drake having gain'd immense Treasures in Gold, Silver and Jewels, Lands at a place named by him Nova Albion, where the Indians Crown him King of their Country. From hence he sails homeward by the Molucco Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope; and having surrounded the World, returns joyfully to England, about two Years and ten Months from his first setting forth; Queen Elizabeth comes aboard his Ship at Deptford, and Knights him.

NEXT day after their coming to Anchor in the Harbour afore-mentioned, the Natives of the Country discovering them, sent a Man to them in a Canoe with all Expedition, who began to speak to them at a great distance, but approaching nearer, made a long solemn Oration, with many Signs and Gestures after their manner, moving his hands, and turning his head; and after he had ended, with great shew of Respect and Submission, returned again to shoar. He repeated

repeated the Ceremony a second and third time, bringing with him a bunch of Feathers, like those of a black Crow, neatly placed on a string, and gathered into a round Bundle, exactly cut and equal in length, which (as they understood afterward) was a special Badge worn upon the head of the Guard of the King's Person. He brought also a little Basket made of Rushes, full of an Herb called Tabah, which tyed to a short Rod, he cast into their Boat. The General intended instantly to have recompenced him, but could not perswade him to receive any thing, except a Hat thrown out of the ship into the Water, refusing any thing else, though it were upon a Board thrust off to him, and so presently return'd. After this their Boats could Row no way, but they would follow it, seeming to adore them as Gods.

June 21. Their Ship being leaky, came nearer the shoar to Land their Goods; but to prevent any surprize, the General sent his Men ashear first, with all necessaries for making Tents, and a Fort for securing their Purchase; which the Natives observing, came down hastily in great numbers, with such Weapons, as they had, as if angry, but without the least thought of Hostility; for approaching them, they stood as Men ravished with Admiration at the sight of such things as they had never before heard nor seen, seeming rather to Reverence them as Deities, than to design War against them as Mortal Men, which they discovered every day more clearly, during the whole time of staying among them. Being directed by Signs, to lay down their Bows & Arrows, they immediately obeyed, as well as all the rest who came continually to them; so that in a little while, there were a great company of Men and Women. To confirm this Peace, which they seemed so willing to agree to, the General and his Men treated them very courteously, bestowing on them freely what might cover their Nakedness, and making them sensible they were not Gods but Men, and had themselves need of Garments to cover

their shame, and perswaded them to put on Cloaths, eating & drinking in their presence, to satisfy them that being Men, they could not live without it; yet all would not prevail to perswade them that they were not Gods: In recompence of Shirts, Linnen-Cloth, and the like bestowed on them, they gave the General and his Company Feathers, Cawls of Network, Quivers for Arrows made of Fawn-skins, and the skins of those Beasts their Women wore on their Bodies.

Being at length fully contented with viewing them, they returned with Joy to their Houses, which are dug round within the Earth, and have from the surface to the Ground, Poles of Wood set up and joyned together at the Top like a spired Steeple, which being covered with Earth, no Water can enter, and are very warm, the Door being also the Chimney to let out the Smoak, which are made sloping, like the Scuttle of a Ship: Their Beds are on the hard Ground, strowed with Rushes, with a Fire in the midst, round which they lye, and the Roof being low, round and close, gives a very great Reflection of heat to their Bodies: The Men generally go naked, but the Woman combing out Bulrushes, make therewith a loose Garment, which tyed round their middle, hangs down about their Hips, and hides what Nature would have concealed: They wear likewise about their shoulders a Deer skin with the Hair thereon: They are very obedient and serviceable to their Husbands, doing nothing without their Command or Consent. Returning to their Houses, they made a lamentable Howling and Crying, which the English, though three quarters of a Mile distant, heard with wonder, the Women especially extending their Voices with doleful shrieks.

Notwithstanding this seeming Submission and Respect, the General having experienced the Treachery of other Infidels, provided against any Alteration of their mind, setting up Tents, and intrenching themselves

selves with Stone walls ; which done they grew more secure. Two days after this first Company were gone, a great Multitude of others, invited by their Report, came to visit them, who as the other, brought Feathers and Bags of Tabah for Presents, or rather for Sacrifices, believing they were Gods ; Coming to the top of the Hill, at the Bottom whereof they had built their Fort, they made a stand, where their Chief Speaker wearied himself, and them with a long Oration, using such violent Gestures, and so strong a Voice, and speaking so fast that he was quite out of Breath ; Having done, all the rest bowed their Bodies very slowly and reverently to the Ground, crying Oh ; as consenting to all had been said ; then leaving their Bows with their Women and Children behind, they came down with their Presents in such an Awful Posture, as if they had indeed appeared before a Deity thinking themselves happy to be near General Drake, & especially when he accepted what they so willingly offered, getting as nigh him as possible, imagining they approached a God.

Mean time the Women, as if Frantick, used unnatural Violence to themselves, shrieking dreadfully ; tearing their Cheeks with their Nails till the Blood streamed down their Breasts, rending their Garments from the upper Parts of their Bodies, and holding their Hands above their Heads, thereby to expose their Breasts to Danger ; they furiously threw themselves on the Ground, not regarding whether it were wet or dry, but dashed their naked Bodies, against Stones, Hills, Woods, Bushes, Briars, or whatever lay in their way ; which cruelty they repeated (yea some Women with Child) fifteen or sixteen times together, till their strength failed them thereby, which was more grievous to the English to see, than to themselves to suffer. This bloody Sacrifice ended, the General and his Company fell to Prayers, and by lifting up their Hands and Eyes to Heaven, signified that their God, whom they ought to Worship, was above in the Hea-

vent, whom they humbly besought, if it were his Pleasure, to open their Blind Eyes, that they might come to the Knowledge of Jesus Christ. Whlie the English were at Prayers, singing of Psalms, and reading some Chapters in the Bible, they sat very attentive, and at the end of every pause, cried out with one Voice, Oh! seeming to rejoyce therein; yea delighted so much in their singing Psalms, that after when they resorted to them, they ardently desired that they should Sing. At their departure they returned all that the General had given them, thinking themselves sufficiently happy in having free Access to them.

Three days after June 26. the News having spread it self farther into the Country, another great number of Peop'e were assmbled, and among them their King himself, a Man of a comely Presence and Stature, attended with a Guard of an hundred tall Scout Men, having sent two Ambassadors before, to tell the General, their High or King was coming; one of them in delivering his Message spake low, which the other repeated Verb. tum with a loud Voice, wherein they continued about half an hour; which ended, hey by their signs desired some Present to be sent to assure him of their coming in Peace, which the General willingly granted, and they joyfully went back to their High. A while after their King with all his Train, appeared in as much Pomp as he could, some loudly crying and singing before him; as they came nearer, they seemed graver in their Actions. In the Front before him, march'd a tall Man of a good Countenance, carrying the Scepter or mace Royal, of black Wood about a Yard and half long, upon which hung two Crowns, one less than the other, with three very long Chains oft doubled, and a Bag of the Herb Tabah; the Crowns were of Kilt-Work wrought curiously with Feathers of divers Colours, and of a good Fashion; the Chains seemed of Bone, the Links being small, thin, & finely burnish'd; the number of Links in one Cha

Chain was almost innumerable, and worn by very few, who are stinted to the number, some of red, twelve, or twenty, and as they exceed in Chains, are thereby accounted more Honourable. Next the Scepter-Bearer, came the King himself with his Guard about him, having on his Head a Knit-work Cawl wrought somewhat like a Crown, and on his Shoulders a Coat of Rabbit skins reaching to his Waist; The Coats of his Guard were of the same shape, but of other skins, having Cawls with Feathers, cover'd with a Down growing on an Herb, exceeding any other Down for fineness, and not to be used by any but those about the Kings Person, who are also permitted to wear a Plume of Feathers on their Heads in sign of Honour, and the Seeds of this Herb are used only in Sacrifice to their Gods. After them followed the Common People almost naked, whose long Hair tyed up in a Bunch behind, was stuck with Plumes of Feathers, but in the forepart only one Feather like an Horn, according to their own Fancy; their Faces were all painted, some White, others Black, or other Colours, every Man bringing something in his hand for a Present. The Reer of their Company consisted in Women & Children, each Woman carrying a Basket or two with bags of Tabah, a Root called Perah, (whereof they make Bread, and eat it either Raw or Baked,) broyled Fishes like Pilchards, the Seeds and Down aforementioned, and such other things: Their Baskets are made of Rushes like a deep Boat, & so well wrought as to hold Water. They hang pieces of pearl Shells, & sometimes Links of these Chains on the brims, to signify they were only used in the Worship of their Gods, they are wrought with matted down of red Feathers into various Forms.

General Drake caused his Men to be on their Guard whatever might happen, & going into his Fort, made the greatest shew possible of Warlike Preparations, (as he usually did) so that had they been real Enemies, they might be thereby discouraged from attempting

ing any thing against them. Approaching nearer and joining closer together, they gave them a general Salutation, and after Silence, he who carried the Scepter prompted by another assign'd by the King, repeated lowly what the other spake low, their Oration lasting half an hour, at the close whereof they uttered a common Amen, in Approbation thereof: Then the King with the whole number of Men & Women (the little Children remaining only behind) came farther in the same Order down to the Foot of the Hill near the Fort: When the Scepter-Bearer with a composed Countenance began a Song, and as it were a Dance, and was followed by the King and all the rest, but the Women, who were silent: They came near in their Dance, and the General perceiving their honest Simplicity, let them enter freely into their Bulwark, where continuing a while singing and dancing the Women following with their Bowls in their hands, their Bodies bruised, and their Faces, Breasts, and other parts torn and spotted with Blood; being tired with these Exercises they by signs desired the General to sit down, to whom their King and others seemed to make Supplications, that he would be the King and Governour of their Country, to whom they were most willing to resign the Government of themselves and their Posterity; and more fully to declare their Meaning, the King with all the rest Unanimously singing a Song joyfully set the Crown on his Head, enriching his Neck with Chains, offering him many other things, and Honouring him with the Title of High, concluding with a Song and Dance of Triumph that they were not only visited by Gods, (which they still judged them) but that the great God was become their King and Patron, and they now the happiest People in the whole World.

The General observing them so freely to offer all this to him, was unwilling to disoblige them, since he was necessitated to continue there some time, and to require relief in many things from them, not knowing what

what advantage it might in time bring to his own Country; Therefore in the name & for the use of Q. Elizabeth he took the Scepter Crown and Dignity of that Land upon him, wishing that the Riches and Treasure thereof, wherein the upper parts abound, might be as easily transported thither, as he had obtained the Sovereignty thereof, from a People who have plenty, and are of a very loving & tractable Nature, seeming ready to embrace Christianity, if it could be preached and made known to them: These Ceremonies over, the Common People leaving the King & his Guard, mingled themselves among them, strictly surveying every Man, & enclosing the youngest, offered Sacrifices to them with lamentable shrieks and Weepings, tearing the Flesh from their Faces with their Nails, and this not the Women only, but Old Men likewise were even as violent in roaring and crying as they. The English much grieved at the Power of Satan over them, shewed all kind of dislike hereto, by lifting there Hands and Eyes toward Heaven; but they were so mad on their Idolatry, that though held from rending themselves, yet when at Liberty, were as violent as before; till those they adored were conveyed into their Tents, whom yet as Men distracted they rag'd for again: Their Madness a little qualified, they complained to them of their Grievs and Diseases, as old Aches, shrunk Sinews, cankered Sores, Ulcers, and Wounds lately received, wherewith divers were afflicted, and mournfully desired Cure for them, making signs, that if they did but blow upon them or touch their Maladies, they should be healed. In pity to them, and to shew they were but Men, they used common Ointment and Plaisters for their Relief, beseeching God to enlighten their Minds.

During their stay here, they usually brought Sacrifices every third day, till they clearly understood the English were displeased, whereupon their Zeal abated; yet they continually resorted to them with such

cagerness. that they oft forgot to provide Sustainance for themselves, so that the General, whom they counted their Father, was forc'd to give them Victuals, as Muscles, Seals and the like, wherewith they were extremely pleased; and since they would not accept of Sacrifices, they having Ingratitude, forced what they had upon them in Recompence, though never so useful to themselves: They are very ingenious, and free from Guile or Treachery; their Bows and Arrows (which are their only Weapons, and almost all their Wealth) they use very skillfully, yet without much Execution, they being fitter for Children than Men, though they are usually so strong, that one of them could easily carry that a Mile together without Pain, which two or three Englishmen there could hardly bear: They run very swift & long, and seldom go any other Pace; If they saw a Fish so near the Shoar as to reach the place without swimming, they seldom mist it.

Having finished their Affairs, the General & some of his Company made a Journey up into the Country to observe their manner of Living, with the Nature and Commodities of the Country: They found their Houses such as you have heard, and many being fixt in one place, made divers Villages. The Inland was far different from the Sea shoar, it being a very fruitful Soil, furnished with all Necessaries, and stored with large fat Deer, whereof they saw Thousands in an Herd, with Rabbits of a strange kind, having Tails like Rats, and Feet like a Mole, with a Natural Bag under their Chain, wherein, after they have filled their Belly abroad, they put the rest for relieving their young or themselves, when they are willing to stay at home: They eat their Bodies, but preserve their skins, of which the Royal Garments of their King are made. This Country General Drake call'd Nova Albion, both because it had white Cliffs toward the Sea, and that its Name might have some likeness to England, which was formerly so called; before they went hence, the

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General caused a Monument to be erected, signifying that the English had been there, and asserting the Right of Queen Elizabeth, and her Successors to that Kingdom, all engraven in a Plate of Brass, and nail'd to a great firm Post, with the time of their Arrival, the Queens Name, and the free Resignation of the Country by the King and People into her hands; likewise her Picture and Arms and underneath the Generals Arms.

The Spaniards had never any Commerce, nor ever set Foot in this Country, their utmost Acquisitions being many degrees Southward thereof; and now the Time of their departure, being at hand, the Joy of the Natives was drowned in extream Sorrow, pouring out woful Complaints, and grievous Sighs and Tears for their leaving them; yet since they could not have their presence, (they supposing them indeed to be Gods) thought it their duty to intreat 'em to be mindful of them in their absence, declaring by signs, that they hoped hereafter to see them again, & before the English were awake, set fire to a Sacrifice, which they offered to them, burning therein a Chain of a Bunch of Feathers. The General endeavoured by all means to hinder their Proceedings, but could not prevail, till they fell to Prayers & singing of Psalms, when assur'd thereby, forgetting their Folly, and leaving their Sacrifice unconsumed, and the Fire to go out, imitating the English in all their actions, they lift up their Heads and Eyes to Heaven as they did. July 23. they took a sorrowful Leave of them, but loth to part with them, they went to the tops of the Hills to keep sight of them as long as possible, making Fires before, behind, and on each side of them, wherein they supposed Sacrifices were offered to their happy Voyage. A little without their Harbour lye certain Isles, called by them the Islands of St. James, wherein were plenty of Seals and Fowls, and landing in one of them next day, they supplied themselves with competent Provision for some time.

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The General now finding the Extremity of the Cold increase, the Sun being gone further, and the Winds constantly blowing Notherly, giving no hope of finding a Passage thro' those Northern Seas, he resolved with the general approbation of all, to lose no more time, but sail directly to the Molucco Islands, and having a sight of nothing but Sea and Sky for sixty eight days together, they continued their course thro' the Main Ocean till Sept. 30. when they espyed certain Islands about eight degrees North of the Line, from whence there came instantly a great number of Canoos having in some four, in others six, fourteen or fifteen Men, bringing Cocoes, Potatoes, Fish, and several fruits to sell. Their Canoos are made of one Tree, hollowed within very artificially, and as smooth as Glass all over, with a very curious Prow and Stern hung full of white glittering Shells; On each side were two pieces of Timber, about a yard and half long, at the ends whereof a great Cane was fastned to prevent them from over-turning. The People had the lower parts of their Ears cut round, and hanging very low on their Cheeks, wherein they put things of a reasonable weight. The Nails of some of their Fingers were at least an inch long, and their Teeth as black as Ink, occasioned by eating an Herb, and a Powder they always carry with them to that Purpose. The first Company of Canoos coming up to their Ship, which sailed slow for want of Wind, seemed very fair dealers, and exchange'd some Goods with them very orderly, making signs for them to come nearer the shore, but designing treacherously to seize both Men and Ship. These gone, others presently came, who, if they got any thing into their hands, would neither return it, nor give any thing for it, counting all their own which they once handled, impudently expecting more, but would give back nothing; upon which the English refusing to Trade with them as Cheats, they were so enraged, that having Stones in their Canoo, they let fly a great many at them. The General scorn-

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ing to Revenge this Injury, yet to shew them he was able, caused a great Gun to be discharged, which had the desired effect, for they instantly leapt out of their Canoes, into the Water, and diving under the Keel of their Boats, staid there till the Ship was gone a good distance from them, and nimbly recovering their Canoes, hnstined to the shoar.

However new Companies of them still resorted to the Ship, and since Violence would not prevail, pretended now to Traffick honestly, yet stole whatever they could meet with; one plack'd a Dagger and Knives from their Mens Girdle, which being again demanded he endeavoured to catch at more; neither could they be rid of this ungracious Company till they made some feel the smart of it, and so they left this place which they then named, The Island of Thiever. Octob. 3. They got clear of these Rocks and sailed without sight of Land till the seventeenth, falling then with four Islands in seven degrees five Minutes North Latitude. Octob. 21. they anchored and watered on the biggest called Mindanao, where they met with two Canoes, who would have talked with them, but the Wind prevented it. Octob. 25. They passed by the Isles of Talao, Teda, Ceylon, Salan, and Suaro, so named to them by an Indian, and Novemb. 3. arrived at the Molucco's, as they desired: they are 4 high spired Islands, called Terenate, Tydore, Matchan and Batchan, all very fruitful, especially of Cloves, wherewith they were cheaply furnished. Easterly lies a very great Island called Gillola. They designed for Tydore, but coming Novemb. 4. near an Island belonging to the King of Terenate, his Vice-Roy came off to their Ship in a Canoe, and without fear went boldly aboard, who saluting their General, earnestly desired him to go to Terenate, assuring him his K. would be very joyful to see and accommodate him, to whom that very Night he would give notice of them, with whom if he once dealt, he should find him a King of his word, whereas the Portugals of Tydore were altogether

gether false and treacherous, whom if they first visited, their King would not treat with them accounting the Portugals their mortal Enemies.

With these perswasions the General was induced to go to Terenate, and Anchored there very early next morning, and presently sent a Messenger to the King, with a Velvet Cloak for a Present, to assure him they came in Peace, desiring nothing but Victuals, which he was destitute of by his long Voyage, and to exchange some Merchandizes with him, which he did require with the more assurance, being invited to come hither by the Vice-Roy of Mutter, who promised 'em all necessary Provisions. They found the Vice-Roy had been with the King, and represented to him to what a great Prince they belonged, from whom by way of Traffick, they might for the future obtain great advantages, & whereby the Portugals their Enemies, would be much discouraged; whereat the K. was so much moved that before the Messenger got half way, he had sent the Vice-Roy, with divers of his Nobility and Counsellors to the General, offering them a supply of all they wanted, and declaring the willingness of their King to enter into Friendship and Amity with so renowned a Prince as theirs was, and if she pleased to accept of it, he would prohibit all other Nations from trading on his Island, (especially the Portugals, from whom he got nothing but by the Sword) and reserve it wholly for Traffick with the English, in Token whereof, he had now sent his Signet to the General, and would very suddenly come himself with his Brethren, in his Boats and Canoos to make him a Visit, and to bring his Ship into safe Harbour.

While they were delivering this Message to them, their own Messenger arrived at Court, who being met by divers Noble Persons, was with much solemnity brought into the King's presence, by whom he was very graciously received, and having delivered his errand and Present to him, he seemed to blame himself that he had not already attended their Gen, who came

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so far, and from so mighty a Monarch, and therefore instantly made ready to come with his Counsellors. His Appearance was very great and strange, as if he designed to give extraordinary Honor to their Prince; before him went three large Canoes filled with his Nobility all in white Lawn, or Cloth of Calecut, with a Canopy over their Heads of fine thin Matts, supported with a frame of Reed; Every one sat according to his Dignity, and the Grey Heads of many discovered that the K. used the Advice of Grave Counsellors in managing his Affairs. There were also divers comely young Men under the same Canopy, but of an inferior Rank, the rest were Soldiers standing in exact Order round about, on the outside of whom sat three Rowers in Galleries, on each side all along the Canoo, three our four Yards from it, one being orderly built lower than the other; In every of which Galleries was an equal number of Banks, whereon sat Rowers, there being about eighty in a Canoo. In the forepart of each Canoo were 2 Men, one holding a Tabret, and the other a piece of Brass, whereon they both struck at once with due distance between each stroke, by the sound whereof they directed the Rowers to keep time with their Oars, & the Rowers ending their stroak with a Song, warned the others to strike again, and so went very swiftly. Every Canoo had a small Gun about a yard long, mounted on a Stock set upright, and every Man, except the Rowers was furnished with Sword, Dagger and Target, and some had Lances, Muskets, Bows, Arrows, and many Darts.

These Canoes coming orderly near the Ship, Rowed round about them, one after another, bowing their Bodies with much Reverence, as they passed by, even to the very ground, & putting their own Messenger again aboard, signified that their King was at hand, having sent them before to conduct their Ship into a better Road, desiring them to throw out a Cable where-

by.

by they might tow the ship to the place assigned by the King; who soon approached with 6 grave ancient Men in his Canao, who together with the King, did all at once render them such respect as was unexpected from them: He was tall, very Corpulent, and of a Princely Presence, and so highly honoured by his Subjects, that neither the Vice-Roy of Mutir, nor any of his Nobility durst speak to him but on their Knees, nor rise again till he commanded. The General extremely pleased with this Royal Visit, received them in the best manner he could, expressing his Joy by the thundering of his great Guns, mixt with store of small Shot, sounding of Trumpets and other Musick, both small and loud, wherewith the King was so delighted, that requesting their Musick to come into the Boat, he joyned his Canoo thereto, and was towed an hour together, with a Boat at the Stern of the Ship, the General likewise sending him such further Presents as might require what Favours he had already received, and confirm that Friendship begun between them.

The King seeming even ravished in this Musical Paradise, his Brother named Moro, accompanied with many gallant Followers, gave the same Respect to them as before, and then fell a stern till they came to an Anchor, the General presenting him also with what exceedingly pleased him. Being at Anchor, the King askt Pardon that he must be gone, & taking his leave, promised to come aboard them the next day, and mean time would send them what Provision they wanted; and accordingly that Night and next Morning, they purchased what was to be had by way of Traffick, namely, A quantity of Rice, Hens, Sugar-Canes, Liquid Sugar, and a Fruit named Figo, (the same the Spaniards call Plantains) Cocoes, and a sort of Meal, called Sago, made of the Tops of certain Trees, and tastes like sour Curds, but melts away like Sugar, whereof they make a kind of Cake, which will hold good ten years, of which they make good Provision,

sion, and of some few Cloves, lest their Ship should be too much annoyed therewith.

At the time appointed, the General having prepared all things ready, expected the King, but he failed both in time and promise, sending his Brother to excuse him, and to desire him to come ashore himself, offering to stay there for securing his safe Return: The General upon Consideration of his breaking his Word, would by no means trust himself in his Power, especially hearing some suspicious words from his Brother, but keeping the Vice-Roy aboard, sent some of his Gentlemen to Court with the Kings Brother and a special Message to the King himself; coming near the Castle, they were received by another Brother of the Kings, and other great Persons, by whom they were conducted to a large fair House, wherein were above a thousand People, the chief being placed round about the Room according to their Quality, and the rest staying without: The House was four square, covered over with Cloath of divers Colours, upon Frames of Reeds open at the sides, with Seats round about it, being the Council Room; At the side next the Castle was a Chair of State, with a very long rich Canopy over it, the Floor being covered ten or twelve Paces about with Cloath of Arras: There were already placed sixty ancient sober Personages, all said to be of his Privy Council, and at the further end a great Company of handfom young Men well cloathed; without on the right hand, stood four Old Grey-headed comely Men, Cloathed in Red to the Ground like Turks, called Romans and Strangers, who were constantly resident there, to continue Commerce with this People; there were also two Turkish, and one Italian Resident, and likewise one Spaniard, who having assisted the King in recovering the Island from the Portugals, served him now as a Souldier.

After half an hours waiting, the King came from the Castle, attended with eight or ten grave Senators, a Rich Canopy (Adorn'd in the midst with Embossings

sings of Gold) being held over him, and Guarded with twelve Lances, the Points turned downwards their Men (accompanied with Moro the Kings Brother) arose to meet him, who welcomed and entertained them very graciously: His Voice was low, and his Speech sober, of a Princely deportment, and a Moor by Nation; his Attire was after the Fashion of the Country, but much costlier, from the Waist to the Ground he had a Garment all of rich Cloth of Gold, his Legs were bare, and his Shoes of red Cordiant; his Head had a Wreath about an Inch & half broad of Plated Gold, somewhat like a Crown, and very sumptuous: He had about his Neck, a Chain of pure Gold double, and wore on his left Hand, a Diamond, a Ruby, an Emerald, and a Turkois, Stone, being four fair and perfect Jewels; on his Right hand he had one Ring with a large Turkois stone, & another with several Diamonds of smaller size, very artificially composed, Sitting thus in his Chair of State, with a Page on his right hand, refreshing him with a Fan richly embroidered and beset with Sapphires the place being very hot both with the Sun, and the Multitude there present: After a while, the Englishmen having delivered their Message, and received an Answer, they were by the King's special Command conducted safe back again, by one of his chief Counsellors. The Castle did not appear very strong, there being only two great Guns to defend it, and those at present very unserviceable; having got these & all other Furniture of War from the Portugals, who formerly inhabited the Island, and built this Castle, but Tyrannizing over the People, and not content with what they enjoyed, except they could have secured themselves by destroying all the Blood Royal, they cruelly murdered the Father of this present King, intending to do the like by all his Sons; which so enraged the People, that they were forced to escape for their Lives, leaving their Goods, & all their Ammunition behind them, & absolutely to forsake the Island

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The present King with his Brethren, pursued the Portugals so close that being quite driven thence, they were glad to keep footing in Tydore and for four years last past, he had been so succesful in his Military affairs, that he was Lord of an hundred Islands thereabout, and resolved now to attempt the recovery of Tydore it self from the Portugals. The People are Moors, whose Religion chiefly consists in certain Superstitious Observations of New Moons, and Fasting strictly at some Seasons, of which they had experience in the Vice-Roy and his Attendants, who lay aboard almost all the time they were there, and would neither eat nor drink so much as a little Water, while the Fasting Day lasted, but would eat three times very largely in the Night. The Isle of Terenate is in 27 degrees North Latitude. While they staid in the Harbour here, (besides the Natives) there came aboard their Ship a very Compleat Gentleman well attended, with an Interpreter to view their Ship, and discourse with their General, cloathed much after the English Fashion, and in his Carriage very well accomplished. He told them that himself was but a stranger in these Islands, being born in the Province of Pagia in China, that his Name was Pausos, of the Family of Homber, out of which there had eleven Emperors reigned successively, for two hundred Years past and that King Boxog, who by the Death of his Elder Brother with a fall from a Horse, was right Heir to all China, is the twelk of this Race, being 22 years of Age, and his Mother living, having a Wife and one Son by her, beloved and highly honoured of all his Subjects, Reigning in great Peace, and without apprehension of Invasion from his Neighbours. But it was not this Gentlemans Fortune to partake of the Happiness of his King and Country as he desired; For (as he told them) being accused of a Capital Crime, whereof though free, yet not able to make his Innocency evidently appear, and knowing the severe Justice of China, if he should be found guilty by his Judges

Judges he humbly desired the King would please to remit his Tryal to the Judgment and Providence of God, by permitting him to Travel, on Condition that if he did not return with such remarkable Intelligence as his Majesty had never heard, & was worth Observation, and for the advantage of China, he would for ever live in Banishment, or else suffer Death for presuming to come into his own Country, being assured that the God of Heaven would clear his innocency. The King granted his Suit, & he had been now three years abroad, and came then from Tydore (where he had resided two Months) to see the English General, of whom he had heard very strange things, and from whom he hoped for such Intelligence, as might further his return into his own Country, beseeching him to relate the occasion and manner of his coming so far as England thither, and what Accidents happened to him by the Way. The General fully satisfied his Request, and this Stranger heard his Discourse with much Attention and delight, and having a retentive Memory, he so firmly imprinted these Relations in his Mind, that with great Reverence he gave God thanks, who had brought him to the notice of such admirable Occurrences; and then earnestly entreated the General to visit his Country before he went farther West, since it would be the most pleasant, Honourable, and profitable Voyage he could make, whereby he should carry home an Account of one of the Ancientest and Richest Kingdoms in the World; and hereupon he magnified the greatness and Number of their Provinces, the Stateliness and Riches of their Cities, with the multitude of Men, and abundance of all manner of Provisions, and Ammunition of War, especially the number of great Guns in Quiozai their Chief City, much easier managed than ours, and so exact as to hit a Shilling, which he said they invented above two thousand Years ago; with many other things, which the General might better observe with his Eyes than he could relate, and that the Wind would serve very

very shortly to carry them thither, and did not doubt but it would much advance his honour with the King, to bring such a Stranger along with him; But all his Arguments having no prevalence on the General, he with Grief departed, tho' very glad of the Intelligence he had learned.

Provided with all Necessaries the place afforded, they sailed thence, Novemb. 9. in search of a convenient Harbour to trim and repair their Ship, especially while the Calms continued; in pursuance whereof, Novemb. 14. they arrived at a small Island in 1 Degree 40 Minutes South of the Celebes, which they thought safest because uninhabited, and Anchoring found all necessaries but Fresh Water, which they fetch'd from another Island farther South. Here they staid 26 days, pitching their Tents, and Entrenching themselves the best they could, to prevent any Disturbance from the Natives of a great Island West of this; having secured themselves and Goods, they set up their Forge to make Iron work, and their Sea-Cole being spent, were forced to use Charcole. The whole Isle is over-grown with very high Trees and Woods, the Leaves like Broom in England; among which appeared in the Night a vast swarm of Flies like Glow-worms, which seemed as if a Candle had been lighted on every twig, and the whole had been the Starry Heavens. There was also an innumerable Company of Bats or Rere-Mice as big as a Hen, who flye very swift but short, and hang on the Trees with their heads downwards; likewise they met with a great quantity of Cray Fish, so large that one would Dine four hungry Men, being very wholesome & restorative, and a seasonable relief to them. They seem to live always on Land, breeding in the Earth like Rabbits, and under the Roots of huge Trees in great Companies together, and upon pursuit, climb up the Trees to secure themselves, whither those that would catch them must climb after. They call this Crab-Island.

Having

Having trimmed their Ship, and recovered their Health and Strength, by the excellent plenty of all kind of Refreshments in this place, they only expected the Breize or Trade wind which blows only one way for some Months together, and getting in fresh water and Wood the day before, Decemb. 12. they set sail Westward, and in two days had sight of the Islands of Celebes, but were in so much danger from the Shoals and Sands, that they beat about till Jan. 9th. when supposing they had attained a free passage, the Land turning visibly Westward, and the Wind reasonable fair, sailing with a full gale without suspicion, in the first Watch of the Night, their ship suddenly fell upon a desperate Shoal, and was in all probability on the point of perishing in a moment, without saving the Lives of any, or the goods they had ventured such Perils to attain: All judging it more necessary to prepare for another World, than imploy their thoughts about any thing in this; yet after hearty Prayers to God for Deliverance, the General earnestly Exhorting them to take serious Care of their Souls, and to contemplate on the joys of another Life, and not to be wanting to themselves, he encouraged them by his own Example to ply the Pump, and free the Ship from Water; and finding their Leaks did not increase it gave them some hope that the Bulk was sound, which they attributed alone to the Mercy of God, since no strength of Iron or Wood could possibly have endured such a violent shock as their Ship suffered, if the extraordinary Providence of Heaven had not intervened. Their Hope was next to get good Ground, and Anchor hold, and the General himself undertook to sound, but could find no bottom a Boats length from the Ship; so that their growing hopes were thereby quite dash'd again, though this Disappointment was concealed from the generality of the Men in the Ship, the General still cheering them up with the best Encouragements he could think of.

The Ship being so fastned that she could not stir

it seemed very probable, that they must either remain on the place with her, or else commit themselves to some miserable place of Refuge, which was a very hard choice, and threatned them with a Lingring Death: The Ship seemed to declare to them, that she expected every minute to be destroyed by the Winds and Seas, so that if they should escape out of her, they were like to lead a miserable Life among Wild Beasts, or People it may be more Barbarous than they, in intolerable Bondage, both of Body and Mind; and if the Ship should still continue undestroyed, yet her Provisions could not last many days, and there was no possibility of recruiting so that Famine might cause them to eat the very Flesh from their own Arms, which was terrible to consider: That hope of escaping by leaving her seemed yet more improbable, the Boat not being capable of carrying above 20 Persons at once, and they were in all 58: The nearest Land was six Leagues thence and the Wind directly against them, and the first who had Landed, (while they were fetching the rest) would certainly have fallen into the hand of the Enemy, and gradually all the rest; But if they should escape Death yet the woful Captivity into which they must fall, and be thereby deprived of the true Worship of God, & continually grieved with the horrible Impieties and Devilish Idolatries of the Natives, would make Death more eligible than Life.

The Night being spent in these melancholy thoughts they rejoyced to see the Morning, and it being then almost full Sea, after humble Thanks to the Almighty for preserving them thus long, and hearty Prayers & Tears for a Blessing upon their Endeavours, they again tried to find Anchor hold, but found this second Attempt as fruitless as the former, so that it seemed impossible their Ship should be ever delivered by any Policy or Power of Man, unless God himself should miraculously appear for their safety, to whose Omnipotent power and All-sufficiency they all concluded re-
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refer themselves, having a Sermon preach't to them and receiving the Holy Communion together. After this blessed Repast, not to be wanting in any lawful Means for preserving themselves, they concluded to unload the Ship, which they had hitherto forbore, wherein they were so willingly engaged, that they seemed to dispise what was necessary for their Defence, yea for sustaining their Lives, throwing not only their Ammunition, but their Meal for Bread into the Sea, being assured that if it pleased the Lord of Heaven to save them, he would fight for them against their Enemies, and not suffer them to perish for want of Bread, and at length it was God alone that delivered them; for having continued in this miserable condition, firmly fixt in the Cleft of a Rock, they found that at low Water it was not above six foot deep on the star board side, though at a little Distance there was no bottom to be found; the Wind during the whole time, blew somewhat stiff directly against their Broad side, and thereby forcibly kept their Ship upright. In the beginning of the Tide, while the Water was lowest, it pleased God to calm the Wind, whereby their Vessel which required 13 foot Water to make her swim, and had not then above seven on one side, and wanting the Wind, which had been her prop' hitherto on the other, she fell a reeling toward the deep Water, and thereby freed her Keel, and filled their hearts with Joy.

This Shoal is three or four Leagues in length, in two Degrees South Latitude, the day of their Deliverance was Jan. 10, and was the greatest danger they met with in their whole Voyage, tho' not the last, as by the sequel appears; For a month after they were in continual fear of these Shoals and Islands, among which they were tost, and which lye in vast numbers round the South of the Celebes. Jan. 12. not being able to bear their Sails for fear of Tempests & Sands they Anchored upon a Shoal, and two days after on an Island, where they stay'd a day Wooding and W

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tering; after which they met with foul Weather, Westerly Winds and dangerous Shoals for many days, so that being weary of this Coast, they sailed for Timor; but could not so easily clear themselves of the Celebes, (which lye in five Degrees South Latitude) for Jan. 20. being forced toward a small Island not far from thence, and sending their Boat a good distance before to search out a place where to Anchor, there suddenly rose a most violent storm out of the South-West, driving them among the Perilous and hidden Shoals, so that they again counted themselves lost, or that they must spend their days among Infidels, if they should escape with their Lives; but that God who had hitherto preserved them, was pleased once again to deliver them by unexpectedly stilling the Tempest, whereby both their Men and Boats were likewise restored to them. Getting off hence as well as they could, they continued their Course till January 26th, when they were again assaulted with a very strong West Wind, so that they could use no sail till the end of that Month.

Feb. 1. They saw very high Land which seemed well inhabited, and would fain have got to it to procure some relief, but the Weather being so bad that they could discover no Harbour, they were fearful of venturing too near the Shoar. Two days after they saw another little Island, but could not reach it Feb. 6. they had sight of six Islands, one East, and the other five Westward of them, at the largest of which they anchored, Watered and Wooded next day: Going thence Feb. 8. two Canoos came up and talked with them, alluring and conducting them to their Town not far off, named Barativa, in 7 degrees 13 Minutes South Latitude. The People are Gentiles or Heathens, very comely of Body, and civil, just, and courteous to strangers, seeming very glad of their coming, and readily relieving their wants with whatever this Country afforded: The Men go naked except their Head and Secrets, every one having something hang-

ing at their Ears; The Women are cloathed from the Waste to the Feet, wearing abundance of Bracelets (some nine or more) upon their naked Arms made of Horn or Brass, the lightest weighing near 2 Ounces. They much value Linnen Cloth, to make Rolls for their Heads, and Girdles about their Middles, and delight in Stones, and the like Trifles: Their Island is rich in Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin and Sulphur, which they work very Artificially into divers Forms and Shapes: They have plenty of Nutmegs, Ginger, long Pepper, Lemmons, Cucumbers, Coco's, Figo's, Sagu, and several other Fruits; whereof they provided themselves of one like a Bay-berry, but pleasant in Taste, and being boiled, is very soft and nourishing Meat: They continued here two days, not having found more Comfort and Refreshment in all their Voyage (except at Terenate) than in this place.

Feb. 12. Coming to the height of eight Degrees four Minutes, they spied a green Island to the South, and soon after, two more that way, with a large one toward the North, appearing well inhabited, but they had no occasion to visit them, and therefore past them by, together with several others. Feb. 18. they Anchored under a little Island, but found nothing but Wood and two Turtles, after which they sailed on Westward, without stay or any thing observable, till March 9. when they spied land, & anchored there that Night. Next Morning they bore farther North, and came to an Anchor the second time near the Shoar; March 11. they took in Water, and sending their Boat again ashoar, they traded with the People, and coming nearer the Town, the General sent his Men ashoar next day to present the King with some Silks and Cloth, both Wollen and Linnen, which he thankfully received, returning Rice, Coco's, Hens, and other Provisions in Recompence. They found it to be Java Island in 7 Degrees 30 Minutes South Latitude; March 13 the General with many of his Gentlemen went ashoar, and presented the King with their Mu-
sick

sick, by whom they were generously entertained. They shewed him the English Military Discipline, exercising their Pikes and Muskets before him. They were treated according to their Desire, and at last dismissed with a Promise to have more Victuals sent them. In this Island there is one Principal, but many petty Kings, whom they call Raja's, that live in much Friendship one with another; March 14. they received Victuals from two of them, and next day three of these Kings came aboard in Person, to visit the General, and to view their Ship and Ammunition, being much pleased with their Entertainment, and what they saw.

After they had been with them, and related what they found, Raja Donan the Chief Monarch of the whole Isle came aboard them next day, bringing Victuals for their Relief; and few days past, but one or other of them came, whom the General treated with the best Cheer he could make, and shewed 'em all the Rarities of their Ship, with their great Guns, Arms, and all the Furniture thereto belonging, and how they were used, never failing to give them Musick, wherewith they were equally filled with delight and admiration. March 18. Raja Donan coming again aboard, in requital of theirs, presented the General with his Country Musick, which tho' strange, yet seemed very pleasant. The same day he sent an Ox to the Water-side, which he was willing to Exchange for divers sorts of costly Silks, which he much esteemed; their King as well as the People are kind, true, and exact in their Dealings; they traffick'd with 'em for Hens, Goats, Coco's, Plantains, and other Provisions, whereof they offered them such plenty, that if there had been occasion, they might have laden their Ship with them.

Though these Visits and Entertainments were for a hindrance to them, yet having at length wash'd and trim'd their Ship, and freed her from a kind of Shell-Fish sticking fast, wherewith she was overgrown in

this long Voyage, and much hindered her Sailing, they took their Leaves, and departed from Java, March 26. sailing West South West directly for the Cape of Good Hope, or Bon Esperance, and continued without seeing any thing but Air and Water till May 21. when they had sight of the Main Land of Africa, very high in some places, in 31 Degrees and an half Latitude: They Coasted along till June 15. when having very fair Weather, and the Wind at South-East, they passed the said Cape so near that they could easily have shot to Land: July 15. they saw Rio de Cesto, and many Negroes fishing in their Boats, 2 of which came very near them, but would neither talk nor deal with them: July 22. they came to Sierra Leona, on the Coasts of Guinea, and spent two days in watering at the Mouth of the River Tagoine, finding plenty of Oysters and Lemmons, which much refreshed them; Aug. 15. they found themselves under the Tropick of Cancer, having the Wind North-East, and being fifty Leagues off the nearest Land: Aug. 22. they were in the Height of the Canaries, and upon Monday, Sept. 16. 1580. (according to the Computation of those in England, though by passing so many different Climates they counted it to be Sunday, having lost one day) they with joyful Minds, and thankful Hearts to the Almighty, arrived safely at Plymouth, from whence they had set forth, two years, ten Months, and a few days before, which they spent in seeing the wonders of the Lord in the Deep; in discovering many admirable Things, in performing several strange Adventures, in escaping many Dangers, and overcoming many Difficulties in their incompassing this Earthly Globe, and Sailing round the World, as it hath been now related.

*Soli rerum Maximarum Effectori,
Soli totius Mundi Gubernatori,
Soli suorum Conservatori,
Soli Deo sit semper Gloria.*

To him who greatest things doth bring to pass,
 To him who Ruler of the World still was,
 To him alone who still preserves his own,
 To this great God be Glory given alone.

A while after he brought up his Ship to Deptford where he Feasted Q. Eliz. Aboard, who Knighted and much Honoured him for this Service, he being the first who had accomplish'd so vast a Design; for tho' Ferdinando Magellane had already discovered those Streights, which still bear his Name, yet he lived not to come home, being slain at the Molucco Islands, in endeavouring to reduce the Natives to the Obedience of their New Master the King of Spain. Drake is said, after this Voyage, to have given for his Device, the Globe of the World with this Motto, *Tu primus circumdedisti me*; Thou hast first encompassed me round. His Ship wherein he performed this famous Action, was laid up at Deptford, where it continued several Years, and was held in great Admiration by many who came to see it, but being afterward decayed by time, and at length broken up, a Chair was made of the Planks thereof, and presented to the University Library of Oxford, by John Davies of Deptford Esq; upon which Chair the renowned Cowley thus descants.

To this great Ship which round the World has run,
 And matcht in Race the Chariot of the Sun,
 This Pythagorean Ship (for it may claim
 Without presumption, so deserv'd a Name,
 By Knowledge once, and Transformation now)
 In her new Shape this sacred Port allow;
 Drake and his Ship could not have wish'd from Fate
 A more blest Station, or more blest estate:
 For (Lo!) a Seat of endless Rest is given
 To her in Oxford, and to him in Heaven.

*Upon the Poets sitting and drinking in
the Chair made of the Relicks of Sir
Francis Drake's Ship.*

(1.)

C Hear up my Mates the Wind does fairly blow,
Clap on more Sail and never spare,
Farewel all Lands, for now we are
In the wide Sea of Drink, and merrily we go:
Bless me, 'tis hot! another Bowl of Wine,
And we shall cut the burning Line.
Hey Boys! She scuds away, and by my Head I know
We round the World are sailing now;
What dull Men are those that tarry at home,
When abroad they might wantonly roam,
And gain such Experience, and spy too
Such Countries and Wonders as I do?
But prithee good Pilot take heed what you do,
And sail not to touch a Peru;
With Gold there our Vessel we will store,
And never, and never be poor,
No, never be poor any more.

(2)

What do I mean, what Thoughts do me misguide,
As well upon a staff may Witches ride
Their fancy'd Journey in the Air,
As I sail round the Ocean in this Chair.
'Tis true, but yet this Chair, which now you see,
For all its quiet now and Gravity,
Has wandred and has travell'd more
Than ever Beast, or Fish, or Bird, or ever Tree before.

In every Air, and every Sea has been; (seen
Has compass'd all the Earth, and all the Heavens has
Let not the Popes it self with this compare,

This is the only Universal Chair;
Drake's Vessel now for all her Labour past,
Is made the Seat of Rest at last.

Let the case now quite alter'd be,
And as thou went'st abroad the World to see,
Let the World now come to see thee,

(3.)

The World will do't; for Curiosity
Does no less than Devotion Pilgrims make,
And I my self, who now love Quiet too,
As much almost as any Chair can do,

Would yet a Journey take,
An old Wheel of that Chariot to see,
Which Phaeton so rashly brake. (Drake
Yet what could that say more than these Remains of
Great Relick! Thou too in this Port of ease,
Hast still one way of making Voyages;

The great Trade Wind which ne're does fail,
Shall drive thee round the World, and thou shalt run
Along, around it as the Sun.

The Streights of Time too narrow are for thee,
Launch forth into an undiscovered Sea,
And see the endless Course of all Eternity.
Take for thy Sail this Verse, and for thy Pilot, Me.

CHAP.

C H A P. VII.

The Voyage of Sir Francis Drake into the West-Indies in 1585. accompanied with Captain Christopher Carliel, Captain Martin Frobisher, Captain Francis Knollis, and many other Captains and Gentlemen: And their taking the Towns of St. Jago, St. Domingo, Carthagena, and St. Augustine.

THis Worthy Knight having performed that unparallel'd Exploit of incompassing the World, gained so much reputation thereby, that every Man thought himself happy who was engag'd with such a Fortunate Commander: Having therefore only enjoyed some short breathing since his last great Adventure; he for the Service of his Prince and Country, provided a Navy of twenty five Ships and Pinnaces, aboard which were two thousand three hundred Mariners & Souldiers with their Respective Captains and other Officers, both for Land and Sea Service: He Imbarqued at Plymouth, Sept. 12. 1585. himself being Admiral, Captain Martin Frobisher Vice-Admiral, and Captain Francis Knollis Rear Admiral: Having dispatched all necessary Affairs, they sailed thence, directing there Course for Spain, and spied Sails near the shoar, the Weather being calm: The Vice-Admiral was sent with the Pinnaces to discover who they were, upon whose approach, most of them left their ships, being Frenchmen laden with Salt, and homeward bound; amongst these small Ships, the General took one,

one, which had no Man in her, and detained her for his Service, resolving to satisfie the Owner, as accordingly he did at his return; He called this Bark the Drake, and dismiss the rest, being eight or nine in number; soon after they met with another Frenchship laden with Fish from Newfoundland whom the General would not suffer to be medled with; next day they descryed another tall Ship of twelve hundred Tun, whom they chased and took, finding her to be of St. Sebastian and Spain, Loaden with poor Jack, which being lawful Prize, they distributed the Fish into the other Ships, and she was very servicable during their whole Voyage.

Two days after, they put in within the Isles of Bayon in Spain, where part of the Fleet had no sooner Anchored but the General commanded all the Pinnaces & Ship Boats to be well mann'd, and provided with Arms for present Service, and putting himself in his Galley well furnished, they rowed toward the City of Bayon, with design to surprize it; when advancing half way, an English Merchant was sent from the Governor to know what strange Fleets they were, who coming to the General, after some brief Discourse, he ordered Captain Sampson to go along with the Merchant to the Governour, and desire him to resolve two Points. 1. 'Whether there were any Wars between Spain and England, and if not, then 2. For what reason the English Merchants Goods were seized and Arrested. The General in the mean time thought fit not to stay for an Answer, but to sail up within shot of the City, to be ready for any sudden Assault upon occasion, before it was dark; Captain Sampson returned soon after with this Reply That the Governour said he knew of no Wars, and, that the Power of Peace and War did not lie in so mean a Subject as himself, and as for detaining the Merchants Goods, it was done by the King's Command, without the least design of indamaging any, and that seven days since he had sent a Countermand

mand, whereby they were now discharged. To verify which, he sent all these English Merchants in Town aboard, who affirmed the Truth of it; upon which, after Consultation, it was resolved, that since it was late, they would land their Men, and quarter ashore that night, taking all necessary Care to secure themselves; which done, the Governor sent them Bread, Wine, Oyl Apples, Grapes, Marmalade, & other Refreshments: About Midnight the Weather being overcast, they thought it safest to repair aboard, but before they could recover the Fleet, a great Tempest arose, driving divers Ships from their Anchors and particularly the Speedwell, which was carried into England, the rest being again recovered. This Storm continued three days, after which Mr. Carlile was sent with his own Ship, three others, the Galley, and divers Pinnaces to Vigo, where they took many Boats & Carvels laden with very considerable things especially Household-stuff going into the High Country and one with Church Ornaments, for the Cathedral of Vigo, wherein they found a great Cross of Silver, imbossed, and double gilt over, of a considerable value and the Owners complained, they lost here above thirty thousand Duckets.

Next day General Drake and the whole Fleet sailed from the Isles of Bayon to a very good Harbour above Vigo, where L. General Carliel attended his coming for the conveniency of fresh Water. Mean time the Governour of Galicia having mustered up two thousand Foot, and three hundred Horse, marched with them from Bayon to this place, and lay in sight of the Fleet, from whence he sent to the General to desire a Parly, which he agreed to, so it were by Boats in the Water, and Pledges being given on each side for security of their Persons, the Governour and two more came into the Vice-Admirals Skiff, which was sent ashore to them, and the General met them in his own where it was concluded, That the English should have free Liberty to come a land, and furnish themselves

selves with fresh Water, and all other Necessaries, paying the useful value for the same. Having dispatched all business here, they proceeded towards the Canary Islands, about three hundred Leagues from this part of Spain, designing for the Island of Palma, to furnish themselves with store of provisions which that place abundantly affords, and to have refresh'd themselves with the pleasures thereof, but were prevented by the bad entrance into it, which was secured with many great Guns, some of which shot into their ships, and likewise by the dangerous Seas and Waves toward the shoar, which threatened the Destruction of their Boats and Pinnaces.

Frustrated of their Design here, they fell in with the Isle of Ferro, in hope of better Success, and landed a thousand Men in a Valley under an high Mountain, where they stay'd above three hours, when the Inhabitants accompanied by a young Fellow born in England, came to them and complained they were poor, and ready to starve, which they believed was true, and therefore without getting any thing, were all commanded to embark, and that Night they put off towards the Coast of Barbary. Saturday Nov. 13. they fell with Cape Blank, a low Land, and shallow Water, where they catch'd store of Fish, & doubling the Cape fell into the Bay, where they found divers French ships of War, whom they treated kindly and left there, sailing thence to the Isles of Cape Verde, and Nov. 16. Anchored their whole Fleet between a Town called Plaie, and St. Jago, both on that Island, putting above a thousand Men ashoar, under L. General Carliel: The place where they landed was stony and troublesome, and therefore with much industry they marched farther up till they came to a pleasant plain, two Miles from the Town of St. Jago, where the L. General having put his Men in Order, resolved to attempt nothing till the next morning, since he had no Guide to the place: In the Morning half an hour before Sun-rising, he divided his Army into three

three parts, & by day-light advanced in good Order toward the wall of the Town, but found no Enemy to resist; whereupon Captain Sampson and Captain Barton, each with thir Musketeers, were commanded to go down into the Town, which was in a Valley under them, and from whence they might plainly view it all over; after whom was sent the great Ensign having nothing in it, but the plain English Cross, which was ordered to be placed in the Fort toward the Sea, that the Fleet might see St. George's Cross Triumphant in the Enemy's Fortress: Being arrived there all the Inhabitants were fled, whereupon all the Cannon about the Town, being above fifty ready Charged, were made ready and shot off in honour of Queen Elizabeth's coming to the Crown that day, being Nov. 17. according to the Custom in England, which were answered by the greater Guns from the Fleet, who now approached so near, that this thundering noise continued a great while together. Mean while, the L. General continued with the greatest part of his Forces on the top of the Hill, till the Town was quartered out for Lodging his whole Army, which being done, & every Captain settled in his own Quarter, in the Evening they placed such sufficient Guards about the Town, as they had no cause to fear an Enemy: Here they staid 14 days taking such Spoils as the place yielded, as VVine, Oyl, Meal, Vinegar, Olives, and the like; but no treasure, nor any thing else of value: The City of St. Jago is of a Triangular form, having two Rocky Mountains on the East & VVest side, which seem to hang over it, on the top, whereof were built certain Fortifications to secure it; From thence to the South side of the Town is the Main Sea, & on the North the Valley, lying between those Mountains wherein the City stands, the distance being very narrow between them: Through the midst of the Valley runs a small Rivolet of Fresh VVater, which makes a Pond or Pool near the Sea-side, where their Ships took in water with much conveniencey

venience: At the Towns end the Valley growing larger, is converted into Gardens and Orchards, replenished with Lemons, Oranges, Sugar-Canes, Coco-nuts, Plantains, Potatoes, Cucumbers, Onions, Garlick, and divers other Fruits, Herbs and Trees.

During their stay here, a Portugal came to the West-Fort with a Flag of Truce, to whom were sent the Captains Sampson and Goring, who first asked what Nation they were? They said Englishmen: He then inquired whether there were Wars between England & Spain? who answered, 'They knew not, but if he would go to their General, he would resolve him of all doubts, offering him safe conduct, who refused, as not being sent by their Governour: They then told him, 'That if the Governour desired the Benefit of his People & Country, he would do best to come & present himself to their Noble and Merciful General Sir Fran. Drake, from whom he might be assured of favour both for himself & the Inhabitants, otherwise within 3 days they should march, in order to destroy all places and People with Fire & Sword; with this answer they departed, promising to return next day, but they never heard of him more. Nov. 24. The General, L. General, and 600 Men marched toward a Village 12 mile within the Land, called Santo Domingo, inhabited by the Governour, the Bishop, and other Persons of Quality; they arrived there about eight in the Morning, but all the People were fled to the Mountains, where they staid some time to see if any would appear: Being refreshed, the General ordered them to march back again; in their retreat the Enemy appeared both Horse and Foot, but not so strong as to engage them, but let them pass by with only gazing at them, so that toward Night they arrived safe back to St. Jago.

Nov. 26. They again prepared to imbarck their Army, some being sent in the interim to the Town of Play, or Praie, to search for Ammunition, which a Prisoner taken the day before, promised to discover; but

but when they came thither, either he could or would not do it; but searching all likely places, they found one Brass, and another Iron great Gun. In the Afternoon, the General and his whole Fleet Anchored at *Plaie*, and coming ashore commanded the Town to be burnt, and themselves to repair instantly aboard, which being quickly dispatch'd, they all imbarqued that Night, and put off to Sea South West. All the time they were at *St. Jago* neither the Governour, who was a Portugal, nor the Blship, whose Authority is great there, nor any of the People ever came (tho. they expected they would) to desire them to spare their Provisions, or forbear Ruining their Town, which they judged proceeded from the Guilt of the Treachery and Cruelty used toward Mr. Will. Hawkins of Plymouth, with whom about five Years before they broke their Faith, and murdered many of his Men; but since they came not at them, the English left written in several places, especially at the Spittle-House, (which was ordered to be spared from the Fire) the Indignation they had against them, not only for not appearing, but for their barbarous Usage of the Body of one of their Boys, whom they had taken straggling, and having beheaded him and taken out his heart, had in a brutish manner scattered the rest of his Limbs about the place. In revenge of which Savage and Inhumane Villany, they burnt all the Houses they found in the Country, as well as the Town of *St. Jago*.

From hence they sailed directly toward the West-Indies, but had not been many days at Sea, when above three hundred of their Men died, though till seven or eight days after their coming from *St. Jago*. they had not lost one Man in the whole Fleet: They were seized with an extream burning continual Ague, and some spots like those of the Plague appeared upon some of the dead; those few who escaped with Life, were much decayed in their Understanding a long time after. In eighteen days they reached from *St.*

Jago

Jago to Dominica being the first Island they fell in with, inhabited by barbarous people going all naked, and painting themselves red; the Men are personable and strong, but hold little Correspondence with the Spaniards, having then two of that Nation Prisoners, and seem a treacherous People, though they were very serviceable to them during their short stay, helping their Men to bring fresh Water on their bare shoulders, from the River to their Boats, and fetching them great store of Tobacco and Cassavy Bread from their Houses; and in requital, received liberal rewards of Glass, coloured Beads, and other things which the English found at St. Jago, wherewith they seemed much pleased, and appeared sorrowful at their departure.

From hence they went Westward to the Isle of St. Christophers, where they spent some days of Christmas, to refresh their Sick, and cleanse their Ships, but found no people there: It was concluded to proceed next to the great Island of Hispaniola, incited thereto with the fame of the rich City of St. Domingo being the most considerable place on those Coasts, & to further their purpose, they by the way took a small Frigate bound thither, and having examined the Men, found the Haven was barred, and the Castle on the shoar well fortified with Artillery, so that there was no convenient landing Place within ten English Miles of the City to which the Pilot engaged to bring 'em; this being resolved on, next Morning early at the said place, about ten Miles West of that famous City, the Forces who were imbarqued into Pinnaces, Boats, and other small Barks appointed for this Service, landed under Lieutenant General Carliel, and about eight a Clock began to march, approaching the Town toward Noon, where they met about an hundred Gentlemen of Quality on Horse-back, but the small shot played so smartly upon them, that they were obliged to retire, and to suffer them to proceed to the two Gates of the Town next the Sea, which were guarded

guarded with Souldiers, and great Guns, with some Companies of small shot planted in Ambuscade on the High way: The English divided their Army, consisting in about twelve hundred Men into two parts, to assault both the Gates at once, the Lieutenant General publicly declaring to Captain Powel, that with God's help he would go on till both Parties met in the Market place of St. Domingo.

Upon their approach, the Cannon were fired upon them, which killed one Man near the Lieutenant General, who not in the least dismayed, encouraged his Men to march on briskly, and prevent them from charging again; which they prosecuted with so much Vigor, that notwithstanding the Ambuscades, they valiantly entered the City Gates, putting all the Spaniards to flight, and forthwith repaired to the Market-place, which was a very fair square before the great Church, whither Captain Powel according to Agreement, soon after came; there they secured themselves that night and about Midnight those in the Castle finding the English busie at the Gates, abandoned it, some being taken Prisoners, and others escaping by Boats to the other side of the Haven. At this time Gen. Drake sent a Negro Boy with a white Flag, and a Message to the Spaniards according to their own Usage, who unhappily meeting with some of the Officers belonging to the Spanish Gally then in possession of the English, one of them was so enraged, that he thrust the poor Boy thro' the Body with an Horseman's staff, who had yet strength enough to return and give the General an account of this barbarous Act, after which he fell down dead in his Presence, whereat the General was so enraged that he ordered three Spanish Prisoners to be carried to the same place and hanged, sending them Word, ' That till the Person who had Murdered their Messenger, was delivered up to Condign Punishment ' he would hang two Spanish Prisoners every day will ' they were all dispatch'd. Upon which the next day the Captain of the King's Galley brought the Offender.

to the Towns end, offering to deliver him into their hands, but they desired that he might be executed by the Spaniards themselves in their Presence, thinking it a more honourable Revenge, and so Execution was accordingly done upon him.

In this place (as formerly at St. Jago) one of their own Company, an Irish Man, was executed for Murdering his Corporal. At this time many Proposals were offered by the Commissioners to save their City, which not taking effect, the English for several Mornings together endeavoured to fire the high Stone-houses, but with little Success, though 200 Mariners were employed every day to perform it, so that at length, wearied with firing, & on divers other accounts they were content to accept of twenty five thousand Duckets, (each five shillings six Pence in Value) as a Ransom for the rest of the Town. Among other remarkables in St. Domingo, it is observable, That in the Hall of the Kings House, there are the Arms of Spain painted in a large Escutcheon, under which is placed a Globe of the whole World, with a Horse, as it were leaping on it, and a scrol out of his Mouth, wherein was written *Non sufficit Orbis*, the World, sufficeth not; which sufficiently discovers the unbounded Ambition of the Spanish Monarchy, and the Commissioners being desired by the General to explain the meaning of it, shook their Heads and smiled, seeming ashamed of it, since they were told, ' That if the Queen of England would prosecute the War vigorously against them, they would find it enough to preserve what they had got, and not think of gaining more from others, as by the loss of this famous Town did sufficiently appear. They found no great Riches in it, which was occasioned by the cruelty used by the Spaniards to the Natives of Hispaniola, which tho' almost at large as England, the People were utterly destroyed in a few yeas by their Tyranny, so that for want of Men, the Mines of Gold and Silver in this Island are wholly given over, and they are now forced

to use only Copper-Money, of which they found a great quantity: Their chief Trade consists in Sugar and Ginger which grow there, and in Ox and Cow-hides, who breed infinite numbers of Cattle in this vast Country; They have also store of strong Vines, sweet Oyls, Vinegar, Olives, Wheat-meal, and other Provisions, with Silks, Woollen and Linnen Cloath brought from Spain, which were a great relief to them, they met with but little Plate, because they use Porcellane Dishes for Meat, and Glasses to drink in.

Leaving St. Domingo, they sailed along the Coast of the Continent, and at length came in sight of Carthage, built so near the Sea, that they approached within Musket shot thereof: The Mouth of the Harbour was within three Miles West of the Town, into which they entred about four in the Afternoon without the least Resistance: In the Evening they landed toward the Harbours Mouth under their Lieutenant General Carliel, marching silently by the shoar, till within two Miles of the Town, when they were met with about an hundred Horsemen, who taking the Alarm upon the first Volley of the English shot, retired back to the Town; at which instant some great Guns being discharged, they understood that according to Agreement the Night before, their Vice-Admiral and other Captains had in divers Pinnaces and Boats attempted the little Fort at the entrance of the Haven, but to little purpose, since it was very strong, and then narrow entrance chain'd over, only it gave an Alarm to the other side of the Haven, a Mile and half from the place where they were: The English Troops now marching within half a Mile of the Town, the Passage grew narrow, being not above fifty Paces broad, having the Main Sea on one side, & the Haven on the other, and was fortified quite over with a stone Wall and Ditch behind, with Flankings all along, a way only being left unwalled for a Horse or Carriages to pass through, which yet was barricado'd

with

with Barrels fill'd with Earth all along: It had six great Guns, which were discharged on their Front at their Approach. There were likewise two great Gallies brought near the shoar, planted with eleven pieces of Cannon, which shot cross the way, with three or four hundred small shot, and upon the Land three hundred Musquets and Pikes more for Guarding this Streight.

The English coming on, the Spaniards being in readiness, spared not for small and great shot, but the Lieutenant General taking the advantage of the darkness of the Morning before Sun-rise, approached by the Sea shore according to his express direction the night before, where the Water being somewhat fallen most of their shot was in vain: The English were forbid shooting till they came to the Wall, and coming to the Barricado of Wine Butts, they instantly fell on, throwing down the Barrels, and falling in bristly both with their Swords and Pikes, even at their very faces, after their Muskets had given their first Volley; so that the Spaniards were driven from the place, and pursued into the Town, without giving them any breathing time, till the English got to the Market-place, though they sometimes made a head to prevent it; and were forced to leave them possession of the Town, flying into the Country to their Wives and Families whom they had sent away before. They had raised hand-some Barricadoes of Earth at every Streets end intrenched about, in entering which some small Resistance was made, but they were all soon dispersed, few being either wounded or slain: They had planted many Indians with Bows in places of Advantage, their Arrows being poisoned to such a height, that if they did but break the skin, the wound was usually mortal; they slew some English therewith, and with spikes a foot and half long, fastned in the ground and im-poyson'd, of which they planted a vast number in the common way; but they marching by the Sea shore, happily escaped the greatest part of them: They took

Alonzo

Alonzo Bravo, the chief Commander of the Barricado Prisoner, and having utterly routed the rest, continued in the Town six Weeks, the Mortality aforementioned still continuing among them, called by the Spaniards a Calenture, and impured by them to the Air of the Twilight, called La Serena, which they affirm, mortally infects all who are then abroad, except the natural Indians of the Country, and that those who were on the Watch, were hereby subject to this Infection.

The Inconvenience of this Sickness hindered them from prosecuting their Design of going to Nombre de Dios, and so over Land to Panama, in hopes of gaining sufficient Treasure to recompence their tedious Travels, which being found impracticable, they were resolved to return home without attempting farther that way one day, while they were there, the Centinel placed upon the Church Steeple, discovered two small Barks at Sea, whereupon several Captains and Sea-men got aboard two small Pinnaces in hope to seize them before they got nigh the shoar, or had notice from Land of their being in the Town, but notwithstanding their utmost diligence, the Spaniards had given them a Sign, so that upon the approach of the Pinnaces, they ran ashore and hid themselves in the Bushes among other Spaniards, who had given them notice of their danger. The English seeing the Barks empty, rashly went aboard, and standing openly on the Deck, were suddenly shot at by a Company of Spaniards out of the Hedges, whereby Captain Varney was slain on the place, and Captain Moon died a few days after, four or five more being hurt; so that not having men enough to fight ashore, most of them being Seamen unarmed, since they hoped to have taken the Barks with their great Guns, they were forced to return without effecting any thing, tho' they might easily have taken them, had they reached them before they came nigh the shoar.

During

During their stay here (as formerly at St. Domingo) several Kindnesses passed between them and the Town, as Feasting, Visiting, and the like: Among others, the Governour of Carthagená, with the Bishop and several other Gentlemen came to see the General: They had burnt some part of the City, before they could make the Spaniards agree about Ransoming it, but at last they concluded to give the English one hundred and ten thousand Duckets (each five Shillings six Pence sterling) to spare the rest; so that, tho' not half so big as St. Domingo, yet they payed a far greater Ransom, as being of far more importance for its excellent Harbour, and Situation for the Trade of Nombre de Dios, and Inhabited with far richer Merchants, the other being chiefly filled with Lawyers and Gentlemen, it being the highest Court of Law and Justice for all those Island, and the Continent also: Their having Notice of the coming of the English twenty days before from St. Domingo, caused them to be so well fortified and prepared, and had carried away all their Treasure & rich Goods. Upon paying the Sum agreed, they left the Town, but drew some of their Soldiers into the Priory or Abbey a Quatter of a mile below near the Harbour, walled with Stone; telling the Spaniards, 'That this was yet their own, and not comprehended in the Composition lately made; who being sensible of this defect, offered to contract for securing that & the Block-house likewise. agreeing to pay a thousand Crowns for the Abbey, but pleaded they were not able to give so much for the other, having done their utmost; whereupon the English undermined the Block-house, and blew it up with Gun-powder.

Mean while the whole Fleet fell down to the mouth of the Harbour, furnishing themselves with fresh water from a great Well in an Island thereby, which is very pleasant, abounding with Orange Trees, and several other Choice Fruits, set in such exact Order for Walks, that the whole Isle, being about three Miles round

round, is all made into Gardens and Orchards. After 6 weeks aboard at Carthagea, they put to Sea March 31. 1586. and two days after a great Ship taken at St. Domingo, and called by them the New-years gift, laden with great Guns, Hides, and other Plunder, sprung a great Leak, and in the Night lost Company of the Fleet; being mis'd next morning, the General doubting some Misfortune, sent and found her out, but in great Extremity all her Men being tired with pumping, and the Talbot Bark, who happily stayed with her, was ready to take out her Men and leave her; whereupon they all returned to Carthagea, staying there eight or ten days longer to unload her, & dispose her Men & Goods in another Ship, & then going once more to Sea, directed their course toward Cape St. Anthony, being the East part of Cuba, where they arrived April 27. and parting thence toward the Havana, after 14 days they were forced back again, and being in much want of Water, found a sufficient Supply of Rain Water (newly fallen as they judged) in the Pits and Marshy Ground near the Sea-side; the General being as diligent as the meanest, in making necessary Provision here as well as elsewhere, and was much assisted in his Affairs by the prudent Councils and Performances of L. General Carriel. Three days being spent in watering the Fleet, they departed a second time for Cape St. Anthony, May 13. and Sailing along in sight of the Coast of Florida, May 28. they perceived a place like a Beacon on the shore, about 30 Degrees North Latitude; upon which, manning their Pinnaces, and coming near, they Landed and Marched up along the River side, General Drake himself commanding them, and perceived a Fort newly built by the Spaniards on the other side the River over against them; about a Mile above was a little Town or Village of wooden Houses without Walls. They presently prepared their great Guns to batter down the Fort, and the first shot struck through their Ensign, as they heard by a Frenchman who came

to them from the Enemy; another shot struck the Foot of the Fort, which was all of Massy Timber, like Masts of Ships. It was resolved that night to pass the River with four Companies and assault it, but the L. General going in a Skiff, with 6 Captains more well armed, to make discovery, the Spaniards thinking their whole Fleet had been come, took the Alarm, & presently forsook the Fort, after having discharged a few Pieces.

The L. General being returned without knowing they were gone, immediately a French Piper who had been their Prisoner, came piping to them in a little Boar, and being called by the Guard told them before he went ashore what he was, and that the Spaniards were gone from the Fort, offering either to put himself into their hands, or to return back and direct those that would go to the Fort; whereupon the General L. General, and some Captains in their Skiffs, accompanied with three Pinnaces furnished with Soldiers, went over toward the Fort. At their approach, some of the Enemy bolder than the rest staying behind, shot the pieces of Cannon at them, but they went ashore and entered the place without finding any Man there. When day appeared, they saw it was built all of Timber, the Walls being only whole Bodies of Trees placed close together like Pales, not having yet made a Ditch nor furnished it, so that they had no reason to keep it, being so subject both to Fire and Assaults; The Plat-form for their Guns was the Bodies of long Pine-Trees, whereof they have Plenty, laid cross each other, and filled up with Earth, they found there 14 great Brass Guns, and a Chest lock'd, wherein was about 2000 l. sterling, thought to be the King's for Payment of the Soldiers, who were about 150 Men. The Fort thus won, (which they called St. John's Fort) they designed to go to the Town by Land, but were prevented by the Rivers and broken ground, therefore embarking again, they sail'd thither upon the River called as well as the Town St. Augustine. Coming toward

ward Land, some Spaniards appeared, and gave them a few shot, but presently withdrew, and in their flight the Sergeant Major finding a Horse ready saddled and bridled, mounted him, and followed the Chase before the rest; when suddenly from behind a Bush he was shot through the Head, wherewith falling, two or three Spaniards more came in, & stabbed him with their Swords and Daggers into the Body in three or four places, before any could come near to rescue him, whose Death was much lamented.

They understood that in this Town of St. Augustine, the King maintained 150 Souldiers, and at St. Helena 12 Leagues farther North 150 more, only to secure those Coasts from being Inhabited by other Nations. The Governour was the Marquess Pedro Melender, who had Command of both places, and yet ran away from them with the first: They here resolved to attempt St. Helena, and to find out the English inhabiting Virginia; and June 9. observing a very great Fire ashore, the General sent his Skiff to the place, and found some English sent thither by Sir Walter Rawleigh the year before, and one coming aboard, gave them directions where to find a good Harbour. The General sent thence a Letter to Sir R. Lane, Governour of the English in Virginia, who was then at his Port about six Leagues from the Road, in an Island called Roanoac, from whence he sent them Supplies of all they wanted, and next day Mr. Lane and some of his Company came aboard, and the General with consent of his Captains, made him two Propositions, either to leave a Ship, Pinnace, or certain Boats with sufficient Masters, Mariners, and a Months Provision, to stay and make Discovery of the Country and the Coasts, and likewise so much Victuals as might suffice to bring them all home, being 103 Persons, if they thought fit afterward; or else, if they judged they had already made sufficient Discovery, and desired to return into England, he would give them passage: But they being willing to stay, thank

full

fully accepted his first offer, and his Ship was received into their Charge by some of Mr. Lanes Company whom he then put aboard her; but before they had received the Provisions allotted them, a dangerous storm, which lasted three days, drove many of their Ships from their Anchors, and some were to Sea, among which, the Ship appointed for Mr. Lane, was forced so far to avoid the Coast, that they never saw her again till they came to England, many of their Pinnaces and small Boats being lost in the Tempest.

Notwithstanding this the General offered Mr. Lane another Ship, but not fit for their purpose, she being unable to be brought into the Harbour, and the General not thinking fit to spare so much Provisions as he intended at first: Upon Consultation Mr. Lane and the rest of his Company desired the General under their hands, to give them passage for England, which being granted, and the rest of the English sent for out of the Country and Ships, they left that Coast, June 18. and arrived at Plymouth, July 18. and arrived at Plymouth, July 28. following; The purchase of this Voyage was valued at threescore thousand Pound, whereof those who went the Voyage were to have 20000, amounting to six pounds to the meanest Man, and the other 40 was paid the Adventurers; They lost about 750 Men, whereof eight were Captains, four Lieutenants, and eight Gentlemen; they got about 240 great Guns, whereof above 200 were Brass, and so happily ended their Voyage.

C H A P. VIII.

Sir Francis Drake is made Vice-Admiral of England, in the Spanish Invasion, 1588. and performs many worthy Actions, taking Don Pedro de Valdez a principal Sea-Commander Prisoner. The pretended Invincible Armado is utterly defeated and overthrown.

HEROICK Spirits are seldom long at rest, being Ambitious to be imployed in glorious Actions and Atchievements, as appears in the Person of our Worthy Commander Sir Francis Drake, who having adventured so many great dangers in encompassing the World, with so great Advantages to himself, might in reason have been thought willing to spend the remainder of his days in the quiet enjoyment of his acquired Honour and Riches; but when the service of his Country call'd him forth, no Man was more ready to obey his Prince in the defence thereof, against a Foreign Invasion, as appears by his Magnanimous Exploits in 1588.

The Astronomers of that Age foretold before, that this should prove a wonderful Year, and the Climacterick of the World, which was in some measure accomplished in that great Deliverance of Eng. from the Spanish Invasion: The design was no less than the Conquest of England, and reducing it to the Obedience of that King, for which many Pretences were used, as the Queens supporting the K. of Spains Rebels in the Netherlands; surprizing and plundering several Towns both in Spain and America; of which the Spanish Ambassador complained to Q. Elizabeth, and

and after a long Recital of his Masters demands, he
sum'd up the effect of them in the following Te-
craftick;

*Te vetone pergas bello defendere Belgas,
Quæ Dracus tripuit, nunc restituentur oportet,
Quas Pater evertit, jubeo te condere Cellas,
Religio Papæ fac restituatur ad unguem.*

Thus Englished.

These to you are our Commands,
Send no help to the Netherlands;
Of the Treasure took by Drake
Restitution you must make;
And those Abbys build anew
Which your Father overthrew;
If for any Peace you hope
In all points restore the Pope.

The Queen smiling at these Demands, returned
this sudden Answer,

Ad Græcas bone Rex sient mandata Calendas.

In English thus.

Worthy King, know this your Will
At latter Lammas we'll fullfil.

Hereupon an Invasion being fully resolved on by
the Spanish Court, a great and (as they term'd it)
Invincible Navy, was with vast Charge prepar'd to
effect this mighty Design, consisting of 130 ships,
containing 57880 Tun, wherein were 8000 Mariners,
19295 Soldiers, and 2088 Gally Slaves, and well
furnished with all sorts of Ammunition, having
220000 great shot, 4200 Kintals of Powder, every
Kintal containging 100 weight, 1000 Kintals of
Lead for Bullets, and 1200 Kintals of Match,
7000 Muskets, 10000 Halberis, with store of mur-
thering Pieces, double Cannon and Field pieces for
the Camp, when they should have Landed. They
had also store of Furniture for Carriages, Mules
and Horses; so that they were sufficiently provided
both for Sea and Land, together with Bread, Bisker,
and Wine, for 6 Months, and 6000 Kintals of Ba-

con, 300 of Cheese, besides Flesh, Rice, Beans, Pease, Oyl and Vinegar, with 1200 pipes of Fresh Water: they had also store of Torches, Lamps and Lanthorns, with Canvas and Lead to stop Leaks: In short, the Army was 32000 Men, and cost the King of Spain 32000 Duckets every day.

The General of this Potent Army, was the Duke of Medina Sidonia; & the Prince of Parma built many Ships and flat bottom'd Boats in the Netherlands, each Boat big enough to carry 20 Horse, with Bridges to ship and unship them: He made the Rivers deeper from Antwerp to Gaunt and Bruges, loaded 300 small Boats with Ammunition and Victuals, laid 300 flat bottom'd Boats more in Newport-Haven, besides 37 Ships of War at Dunkirk; he prepared Piles headed with Iron to stop up the Mouths of the Rivers; at Graveling he provided 20000 empty Casks, to make floating Bridges to stop up the Haven, with an infinite number of Faggots; he shipped abundance of Saddles, Bridles and other Furniture for Horse, and Horses for Carriage, with Cannon and other Provisions for War: Near Newport lay 4000 Italian and Walloon Soldiers; at Dixmude he mustered 12000 Netherlanders, Spaniards and High-Dutch; at Conick 4000, and at Watens 900 Horse.

The Queen of England having notice of these wonderful Preparations, after solemn Fasting & Prayers for Deliverance from her mighty Adversaries, provided with all diligence as strong a Fleet as she could, with all things necessary for defence; & having a discerning Judgment of Mens Abilities, she committed the Command of her Navy to C. Howard of Effingham L. H. Admiral of England, and Sir Francis Drake was Vice-Admiral, whom she sent to the West parts of England; and for guarding the narrow Sea, the L. Seymore was to lie on the Coasts of the Low-Countries with 40 ships to watch the Prince of Parma; she then ordered the Militia of the Kingdom to be raised and mustered under the Earl of Leicester, 2000 where-
of

of were dispos'd to Guard the Southern Coasts; she had two Armies more, one of a 1000 Horse and 20 thousand Foot, incamped at Tilbury near the Thames Mouth, where the Enemy designed to come; the other of 34000 Foot and 2000 Horse under the Lord Hunsdon were a Guard to the Queen's Person; she likewise Fortified and Mann'd all the places which were commodious for the Enemy to Land at, as Milford Haven, Falmouth, Plymouth, Portland, the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, the open Coast of Kent called the Downs, the Thames Mouth, Harwich, Yarmouth, Hull, and other Places, with command, that the Trained Bands of the Coast-Shires, should be ready to prevent the Enemies landing; but if they should Land, then to destroy all the Country thereabout, that they might not subsist by what they brought with them; That they should amuse them with continual Alarms, but not venture a Battle till they had sufficient Force to engage them.

Yet amidst these Provisions for War on both sides, the Spaniards pretended still to Peace, and by the Prince of Parma a Treaty was propos'd & Commissioners on each side met in Tents near Ostend, which was then in the hands of the English: The Queen demanded, 'That there might be an absolute suspension
' of Arms & a present Truce, since she much suspected
' the Spaniards unusual Preparations, that for the security
' of England, that great Army of Foreign Soldiers
' might be drawn out of the Low-Countries; That the
' Money she had lent the States, and which the King
' of Spain promised to restore, might be paid; That
' the Netherlands might enjoy their Ancient Rights &
' Priviledges, and not be governed by a Stranger, but
' a Native Prince: That they might have freedom in
' Religion; and lastly, that the Articles of pacification
' of Gaunt, and the rest might be observed: Which
' things being granted, she would upon reasonable
' Terms deliver up those Towns in the Netherlands
' now in her possession, and make it appear she had

' not hitherto, kept them for her own Advantage, but
 ' the necessary defence of those Countries. To this
 the Spaniards replied, ' That as to their Preparations
 ' at Sea, they assured them that it no way concerned
 ' England; That the King would not send away his
 ' Soldiers till the Netherlands had absolutely submit-
 ' ed to him; That their Priviledges did no way con-
 ' cern the Q. neither ought she to prescribe Law to a
 ' King, That as to Religion, he would only allow the
 ' same Freedom as to the other Cities that had sub-
 ' mitted to him; And as for the Money expended a-
 ' bout the Towns, the King of Spain might as well de-
 ' mand of her the Millions he had expended in the
 ' Low Country War, since the time she had supported
 ' and Protected the Revolters.

Soon after Dr. Dale, one of the Commissioners,
 was sent to expostulate mildly with the Duke of Par-
 ma, about some Libels published against her, who de-
 nied his having any knowledge thereof, protesting,
 ' That he had so much Respect for the Queen of Eng-
 ' land, that he honoured her in the highest degree,
 ' and had persuaded the King to condescend to this
 ' Treaty of Peace, which would be more advantagi-
 ' ous to the English than themselves; For (said he) if
 ' the Spaniards be overcome, they will soon recover
 ' their Loss; but if you be defeated, your Kingdom is
 ' utterly undone, and all lost: To which Dale repl'd,
 ' Our Queen is sufficiently provided to defend her
 ' Kingdom, and your own Wisdom will satisfy you
 ' that a Kingdom cannot be lost with the Fortune of
 ' one Battle, since the King of Spain after so long
 ' a War is not able to recover his Ancient Inheri-
 ' tance in the Netherlands: Be it so (said the Prince)
 ' these things are in the hand of God.

It is related that when the Commissioners first
 met about the Treaty, one of the Spaniards asked in
 what Language they should Treat, another thinking
 to affront the English, said, ' We were best Treat in
 ' French, since your Mistress is Queen of France:

To

To which Dr. Dale smartly replyed, Nay, then pray let it be in Hebrew, for your Master calls himself King of Jerusalem.

The Commissioners had debated Matters, without concluding any thing, till at length the Spanish Fleet came in view of England, and the thundering of the great Guns being heard from Sea, the English Commissioners were much startled, having no Hostages for their safe return; but they received a safe Conduct from the Prince of Parma, (who in the mean time had drawn down all his Forces to the Sea Coast which were conducted to the Borders near Callee. Thus this Treaty was utterly ineffectual, begun by Q. Elizabeth, as was thought, to divert the coming of the Spanish Fleet, and continued by them to surprize the English unprovided.

May 29. 1588. this Invincible Armado, so nam'd by the Spaniards. (which was preparing full 5 years) sailed out of the River Tay toward the Groyne in Galicia, the designed Rendezvous, as nearest England, but a sudden Tempest drove the Admiral the Duke of Medina back again, and eight of his Ships being dispersed on the Seas, lost their Masts, and three Portugal Gallies were driven on the Coast of Bayon in Spain, where by the Valour of David Gwyn, with the assistance of the other French & Turkish Slaves, they were delivered into the hands of the French, by killing the Spaniards aboard, among whom Don Diego de Mondrana was one. About this time the English Admiral, and Vice-Admiral Drake, having in all about an hundred ships, whereof fifteen were Victuallers, and nine Gentlemen Volunteers of Devonshire, upon certain Notice that the Spanish Fleet was ready to sail, resolved to go and fight them by the way, but meeting with this storm, they were forced back again to Recruit, only some of their scouts discovered some dispersed spanish ships, who before they could reach them, veered about to the Groyne to the rest of the Fleet.

The Spanish Navy being new rigged & supplied, July 11. They with much assurance entered the British Channel, where casting Anchor, they sent Dispatches to the Prince Parma of their Arrival. July 20. about Noon this dreadful Fleet was descried by the English with much surprize: They appeared like lofty Towers, in form of an Half Moon, the Horns whereof stretched above seven Mile wide, (the Ocean seeming to groan under them) sailing slowly toward Plymouth. July 23. the Lord Admiral sending a Pinnace called the *Defiance* before, to denounce War, by discharging her Cannon, himself followed in the *Ark-Royal*, and fell with much fury upon one of the Spanish ships; Vice-Admiral Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher coming up soon after, and playing violently upon the hindmost Squadron of the Enemy, commanded by Rechalde, who endeavoured to keep his ships from flying, but being himself made at length unserviceable they were all forced to secure themselves in the main Fleet.

The Duke of Medina having rallied his Navy, dispersed by the English, kept on his intended Course toward Callisee, finding much inconvenience in his large high Ships, as not able to defend themselves against the brisk Attacks of the small English Frigots, who for two hours maintained a very hot fight with them: In this first days Encounter, two great Spanish ships were disabled; and falling into a Roundel, the strongest walling in the rest, they made a flying Retreat to Callisee; yet in the hurry, a great Gallion commanded by Don Pedro de Valdez, being much battered, fell foul on another Ship, and was so disabled, that she was left by the rest, and the Lord Admiral, night coming on, supposing she had neither Souldiers nor Mariners aboard, passed by her; July 22. Sir Francis Drake espyed her, and sent forth a Pinnace to Command her to yield, otherwise his Bullets would force her; Valdez to assert his Credit and pretend to Valour, answer'd, 'That they were four hundred and fifty strong, that he himself was Don
' Pedro,

‘ Pedro, and stood much upon his Honour; and thereupon propounded several Conditions, upon which he was willing to yield: The Vice-Admiral replied, ‘ That he had no leisure to Parley, but if he ‘ thought fit instantly to yield he might, if not, he ‘ should soon find that Drake was no Coward; Pedro hearing it was Drake, whose Name was terrible to the Spaniards, presently yielded, and with forty six of his Attendants came aboard Sir F. Drake’s Ship, where giving him the solemn Spanish Congee, he protested, ‘ That they were all resolved to have died ‘ fighting had they not fallen into his hands, whose ‘ Felicity and Valour was so great, that Mars the God ‘ of War, and Neptune the God of the Sea, seemed ‘ to wait upon all his Attempts, and whose Noble and ‘ Generous Carriage toward the Vanquished, had been ‘ oft experienced by his Foes: Sir Francis to requite these Spanish Complements with real English kindness, set him at his Table, & lodged him in his own Cabin sending the rest of his Company to Plymouth; Drakes Souldiers were well recompenced with the Plunder of this ship, wherein they found fifty five thousand Ducats of Gold, which they merrily shared among them. The same day the ship of Vice-Admiral De Oquendo fell on fire, and the upper part only being burnt, fell into the hands of the English, and was brought with the scorched Spaniards into Plymouth. July 23. they came just against Portland, when the English falling on them with the utmost Violence a very sharp Fight ensued, wherein besides other remarkable Damages sustained by the Enemy, a great Venetian ship, with some other smaller Vessels, were taken, & the Adversary was again forced into a Roundel, to secure their weak and battered ships; The Spanish shot generally flew over the English without hurt, only Cock an Englishman died with Honour in the midst of his Enemies in a little ship of his own.

July 24. an Encounter happened between four great Gallies with Oars, and some English who

Ball'd the Spaniards severely with their Chain shot, wherewith they cut their Tackle to their great detriment; but the English wanting Powder, which they had spent so freely, the Lord Admiral sent some small ships for supply, and in the mean time, after consultation, it was resolved, that the Fleet should be divided into four Squadrons; and commanded by four able Captains, whereof the Lord Admiral in the *Ark-Royal* was chief, Sir Francis Drake in the *Revenge*, the second; Captain Hawkins the third, and Captain Frobisher the fourth. July 25th. being St. James's Day, the Spaniards came as far as the Isle of Wight, where they were again assaulted by the English, discharging their broad sides at each other not above an hundred and twenty yard. asunder, and after a long Engagement, the great Spanish Wooden Castles were so fore bettered, that they were again forced into their former Port for their security: July 26. the Lord Admiral, to encourage his Gallant Captains, Knighted the Lord Howard and Sheffield, Roger Townsend, John Hawkins, Martin Frobisher, and others; after which it was resolved not to assail the Enemy any more till they came into the Channel between Callice and Dover, where the Lord Seymore and Sir William Winter waited for their Approach, who in a short time sailing forward, were so far from affrighting the English with the Name of Invincible, that several brave young Gentlemen at their own Charges, hired ships to defend their Country, and joyned the Fleet in great numbers.

July 27: the Spanish Navy came over against Dover, Anchoring before Callice, intending to join the Prince of Parma's Forces at Dunkirk: The English followed so near, that they were within Musket-shot, & being now all joyned, consisted of an hundred and forty sail, all able nimble ships; yet not above fifteen of them sustained the brunt of the day. From hence the Duke of Medina sent to the Prince of Parma to asken his succours, who did his utmost to perform
his

his desire, he himself having his thoughts fixed upon wearing the English Crown, as some false Prophets had foretold him; but his flat bottom'd Boats for the Channel were leaky, his Provisions were unready, & his Mariners deserted him: There were likewise several Holland & Zealand Men of War watching before the Havens of Dunkirk and Newport, so well provided, that though he was a very experienced Commander, he durst not put to Sea unless he should willingly destroy himself and his Men.

But the Felicity of Queen El' zabeth's Fortune prevented his Diligence, and the credulous hope of the Spaniards; for by her Command next day after they had cast Anchor, the Lord Admiral filled eight of his worst ships with wild Fire, Pitch, Rosin, Brimstone, & other combustible Matter, & charged their great Guns with Bullets, Stones, Chains, and the like Instruments of Death, and all the Men being taken out, Sunday July 28. at two in the Morning they were let drive with the Wind and Tide, (under the Guidance of C. Young and Prowse) among the Spanish Fleet; when the Pilot's returning, and the Trains taking fire, they received such a dreadful Thunder Clap in that dead time of the Night by these Fire-ships, that they were extreemly affrighted & amazed, doubting their whole Fleet would have been fired; & to avoid the Danger cut their Cables, and hoisting sail, drove at Random into the Sea; in which horrible confusion, one great Gallies fell upon another, and running aground, was set upon by the English, and taken, being Manned, with four hundred Souldiers, three hundred Slaves, and having in her 50 thousand Duckets of the Spanish Kings Treasure, which all fell into the hands of the English, as a Reward of their Valour.

July 29. After this miserable Disaster, wherein many of their Ships were driven into the Northern Ocean, and others on the Coast of Flanders, the Spaniards ranging themselves in the best manner they could

could, approached over against Graveling, but were again prevented by the English from getting any supply from Dunkirk, and in the mean time Sir Francis Drake and several other Captains played continually upon them, and tore many of their Ships so dreadfully, that the Water entered on all sides; and some flying for relief toward Ostend, were again shot through & through by the Zealanders. In this Battle the Spaniards lost one great Gallion, and four other great Ships, two whereof were taken by the Hollanders: The Spaniards finding worse welcome to England than they expected, were now willing to get close together, not seeking to offend their Enemies, but defend themselves; And to prevent the Prince of Parma's assistance, the Holland Fleet consisting of 35 ships furnished with able Mariners, & twelve hundred old Souldiers, was ordered to lye upon the Flemish Coasts and hinder his coming forth. July 31. betimes in the morning the Northwest Wind blew hard, and the Spanish Fleet endeavoured thereby to recover the Channel again, but were driven toward Zealand; whereupon the English who had hitherto followed them very close, gave over the Chase, because they judged them near their utter ruine, since they must needs run aground upon those Sands and Shallows; but the Wind suddenly turning West, they got clear off them, and that Evening calling a Council, they resolved to return into Spain by the Northern Ocean, since they wanted many necessaries, especially great shot, and their Ships were miserably torn, and there was no hope of the Prince of Parma's coming out with his Fleet.

In pursuance whereof, having now Sea Room for their huge bodied Barks, they spread their Sail, and made away as fast as wind & water would carry them, more fearing the small Fleet and Forces of the English, than valuing the Honour of their Commanders, or their Invincible Armado: They directed their Course Northward, and the English Admiral followed them.

them, least they should put into Scotland; but they passed by, & tho' it was generally thought they would return, yet they at length betook themselves to an absolute Flight, and leaving Scotland on the West, sailed toward the Coast of Norway, unadvisedly venturing their shaken and battered bottoms in those black and dangerous Seas. The Prince of Parma was much blamed, as if out of favour to Queen Elizabeth, he had wilfully neglected this opportunity, who (to satisfy the Spaniards) punish'd some of the Purveyors, yet secretly scoffing at the Spaniards Insolency, who boasted that they carried assured Victory wheresoever they went, and that the English never durst look them in the face.

The Duke of Medina sailing round Scotland and Ireland, at last arrived safely in Spain, where for his welcome he was deposed from all Authority, forbid to come to Court, and commanded to live private; the rest of the ships being about 40 fell nearer the Coast of Ireland, where many of them perished, and among others, a great Gallias & 2 other Venetian ships of great Burthen, besides 38 more, with most of the Spaniards in them; such as got off were driven by a strong West wind into the English Channel, and were taken by the English, others by the Rochellers in France, and some arrived at Newhaven in Normandy, so that of one hundred thirty four Ships that sailed out of Lisbon, only 53 returned into Spain; of the four Gallias of Naples but one; of the four Gallions of Portugal but one; of the ninety one great Hulks from divers Provinces, only thirty three returned, 58 being lost. In short, they lost in this Voyage eighty one Ships, thirteen thousand five hundred Souldiers, and above two thousand taken Prisoners in England, Ireland, and the Low-Countries: To conclude, there was no Noble or Honourable Family in all Spain which in this Expedition lost not a Son, a Brother, or Kinsman. And thus this Armado, which had been so many years in preparing with vast expences, was in
one

one Month many times assaulted, and at length wholly defeated with the slaughter of many of their Men, not one hundred of the English being wanting, nor one small Ship taken or lost, but only that of Cock's; & having traversed round all Britain by Scotland, the Orcades and Ireland, most grievously tossed, and very much distressed and ruin'd by storms, wrecks, and all kind of miseries, at length the remainder came safely home with perpetual Shame and Dishonour, and to the Everlasting Honour of the English Name, who by the Blessing of Heaven upon the Courage and Conduct of the Queen and her Valiant Commanders (among whom our Renowned Sir Francis Drake deserves a principal place of Honour) obtained so glorious and remarkable a Deliverance. Some Poems were writ in those times on this notable Occasion, of which I shall only give a Taste.

*Stravitat innumeris Hispanus Classibus aquos,
Regnis juncturus Sceptra Britannia suis.*

Thus in English.

[1]

Spain's King with Navys great the Seas bestrew'd,
To join the English with the Spanish sway,
Ask you what caus'd this proud Attempt 'twas lewd
Ambition drove, and Avarice led the way.

[2]

'Tis well, Ambitious Windy Puff lies drown'd
By Winds, and swelling hearts by swelling Waves.
'Tis well, those Spaniards who the World's vast round
Devour'd, devouring Sea most justly craves.

Another.

In eighty eight Spain arm'd with Potent might,
Against our Peaceful Land came out to fight
The Winds and Waves, and Fire in one conspire
To help the English frustrate Spain's desire

Another

Another.

Poor England's Ruine is designed,
The Pope and Spain have combin'd,
Both have Infallibly Decreed,
In eighty eight England must bleed :
A vast Armada Spain prepares,
The Cost and Toil of many Years ;
An hundred fifty Sail, and more,
Come thundring from the Spanish Shoar ;
The Pope to make up the Bravado,
Stiles it, The INVINCIBLE ARMADO.
Whose vast and numerous Hulls contain
The Treasure and the Strenght of Spain :
Fully twenty thousand Soldiers,
And to increase our Woes and Fears ;
Fetters and Chains they did prepare,
The Marks of Slavery we must wear :
Religion, Law and Liberties,
Are all design'd a Sacrifice
To Romish Cruelty, and we
Most wretched Slaves Condemn'd to be.
Our Queen with watchful Eyes surveys
Th' approaching Storm, and soon doth raise
Two Royal Armies, to withstand
The bold Invaders of our Land :
A gallant Fleet too, she provides.
But God himself the Case decides :
The Lord of Hosts soon made them see
There's none Invincible but he.
He with a breath of Wind doth blast
Designs so mighty and so vast,
That all might know that none but he,
An Universal King can be.

CHAP.

C H A P. XI.

Sir Francis Drake's Voyage to Portugal, in 1589. for Restoring Don Antonio their banished King; with the taking the Town and Castle of Cascais and the Groyn, the Defeating the Spanish Army, burning the Town of Vigo, and gaining much Booty.

AFTER the Danger of the Spanish Armado was past, and the Invincible Navy vanquished, Q. Elizabeth and the Lords and Commons consulted how to requite the proud Spaniards by attempting something upon their own Coasts, to prevent them from making any new Expedition which they seemed to design (for repairing their dishonour) by their earnestness in putting their Fleet and Army into the former Condition. And first the Queen determined to assist Don Antonio the expelled K. of Portugal. This Don Antonio among other Competitors, claimed the Crown of Portugal after the Decease of K. Hen. as descended from K. Emanuel, by his Son Don Lewis the Infant, whom Philip King of Spain alledged to be only his Bastard; against which Accusation Don Antonio had sentence for his Legitimacy by the Bishop of Angra, & being cleared hereby from that scandalous imputation, he was by the Estates of Portugal first made Protector of the Realm; & afterward, for his Wisdom, Courage, Humility, Religion, & all other Princely Qualities, was by the People accepted for their King, whereto he was in a manner enforced, seeing himself encompassed with many drawn Swords in the midst of a furious multitude.

But King Phillip being very potent in Men & Money, sent the Duke of Alva with a great Army into Portugal; and Don Antonio not able to resist such strong Forces, was compelled to betake himself to flight; after which K. Phillip marched into Portugal, and by Proclamation offered eight hundred thousand Crowns to any that could bring in Don Antonio alive or dead; yet so great was the love of the Portuguese to this unfortunate Prince, that he lay eight Months concealed in that Kingdom; and though he had daily Conference and Conversation with many, yet he was never betrayed by them. But at length finding little hope of his Re-establishment, he withdrew into France leaving his Crown & Kingdom to be possessed by K. Phillip, who had long ambitiously gaped after it. And the other Competitors being unable to resist, yielded him up their Rights, and the Pope confirmed the Kingdom to him. Don Antonio received some aid from France, and had some Ships lent him to attempt the Islands of Terceras, but his destiny was as unhappy at Sea as at Land, for the Spaniards met with, and sunk eight of the greatest French Ships, and killed 200 of their Men, and thereby utterly defeated that Expedition.

The poor Prince thus disappointed in France, repairs for aid to Queen Elizabeth, who was Famous for assisting Distressed Princes and States, and who was now at War against Spain, and having cleared himself from all the Objections of his Bastardy, he only desired the Queen to land him safe in his own Country, and among his own People, of whose readines to receive him, and love and Loyalty to defend him and his just Title to the Crown, he nothing doubted. This seeming to the Queen to be very just and reasonable, she ordered 26 Men of War, with several transport Ships to conduct him thither under the command of the Renowned Sir Francis Drake, and Sir John Norris was made General for the Land Service, with eleven thousand Souldiers, and two thousand five hundred

hundred Mariners, who being all put aboard, sailed from Plymouth in April 1589. and landed in the Bay of Galicia within half a Mile of the Town called the Groyn.

Without opposition from hence, marching toward the Base, or lower Town, a great Galleon, and two smaller Ships that rid in the Bay, fired furiously upon them, whereby several straglers were killed; but the English raising a Battery of Cannon on the shoar, obliged them hastily to retire farther off, and soon after the Galleon taking fire, all the Men left her, and got ashore, and she continued burning two days before she was consumed. The next day the Lower Town was assaulted in three places at once; the Colonels Bret and Union, with 300 Men made their Attack on the Land side, and Col. Wingfield and Samson, with 500 more on the other side, who attempted to scale the Walls, but were vigorously repulsed; but General Norris defeating some few Spaniards that opposed him, and driving them to the Gates, he instantly planted some Batteries against the Walls, which soon making a Breach, the English broke into the Town without any great loss, being much encouraged by some Deserters, who coming out assured them that there was within it 300 thousand Duckets in Silver, 2000 Pipes of Wine, 1000 Jars of Oyl, 300 Kintals of Beef, a great quantity of Beans, Pease, Wheat and Fish, and that three Barks laden with Arms and Ammunition arrived there not long before: The hopes of this great Prize so heightened their Valour, that they soon made themselves Masters both of the Place and Booty, the Spanish Inhabitants with all speed abandoning the Lower Town, and their Arms and retiring thro' several difficult and narrow passages to the Upper Town, leaving this vast quantity of Ammunition and Provisions, which they confessed was designed for a second Invasion of England, to be conveyed aboard the English Ships was soon performed.

The Generals marched from hence up to the high Town, which General Norris found to be built upon a Rock, and Mineable only in one place, where he employed the Miners, who used such diligence that they soon undermined a great part of the Wall, which being fired made a considerable breach, at which the English entred with so much haste, that part of the wall fell upon many and killed them, so that having no sure footing they thought fit to retire. After this General Norris having certain Intelligence that the Count de Andrada had assembled his Forces at Burgos and that the Count de Almeida was raising a greater Levy either to relieve Groyn, or else to incamp between the English and the place where they were to re-imbarque, resolves to send ten Regiments to visit the Spanish Army. In the Front were two Regiments commanded by Sir Edward Norris and Collonel William Sidney. The main Body the General himself led, assisted by Collonel Medkerkes, a Low-Country Souldier. And three Regiments under the Conduct of Sir Henry Norris, Collonel Hantly and Collonel Bret brought up the Rear. The Enemy though strongly entrenched at the Foot of the Bridg, yet were obliged to abandon their Barricado, of Barrells & Hogsheds; and likewise the Bridg which was flanked on both sides with Cannon, and by the Valor of the English were totally defeated, so that every one sought how to escape with his life, which gave an easy passage to the English over the Bridg, and to cut off the Spaniards at their pleasure, whom they pursued 3 Miles with great slaughter, taking the Kings chief Standard and abundance of Plate and rich Apparel. After which they plundered the Neighbouring Towns and Villages, and then set the whole Country adjacent on fire, having killed in this Expedition a great number of Spaniards, and then returned aboard the Fleet, with design to land again in Portugal.

But whilst a contrary Wind retarded their intended course, Robert Earl of Essex, either out of love of Glory

Glory, hate to the Spaniard, or pity to Don Antonio, prompted rather by his own Mind then the Queen's License, having got to Sea, came to the English Navy; the Queen was as angry as ignorant of his Voyage, being unwilling to expose her principal Nobility in such a private Enterprize, she had likewise a particular respect and kindness for the Person of Essex, & therefore when she first heard of it, said, This Young Fellow is so venturous that he will certainly be knocked on the head one time or other, though it was his hard fate to live till she had signed the Sentence of his death, & therewith her own too, for not being able to live without him, she died soon after he was Beheaded. Some thought that the Earl put himself voluntarily on this Action, in expectation of being sole Commander and Admiral of the Fleet, by reason he had engaged to his Service the Hearts of most of the Colonels and Captains both of Land and Sea by his bounty and preferment of them, who he believed would now jointly confer this Command upon him, though he had no Commission from the Queen. But notwithstanding he missed of his design, yet he purchased honour in this attempt.

Sir Francis Drake with the Navy sailed from the Groyn, and after having met with a great storm, in two days they landed at Peniche in Portugal, and approaching the Castle the Enemy fled, and left the possession thereof to Don Antonio. From hence the Army marched by Land to Lisbon under the Command of General Norris, it being about sixty Miles, and General Drake was ordered to bring the Fleet about, and so up the River Tagus. In their march at Torres Vedras a Council of War was called, & it was concluded to be most proper to incamp on the East side of the City, to prevent all hopes of relief from the Spaniard, that thereby the Portuguese might have the more easie access to their King. After six days march the Army approached the Western Suburbs of Lisbon, without fight or hope of encountering an

Enemy

Enemy; Then entering St. Katherines to scour the Streets, they found none there but only a few old poor People who were unable to run away, the rest making their retreat into the City; and Albert Duke of Austria their late Governor having already unfurnisht the Town of Ammunition and Provisions, leaving the Portuguese nothing but their empty Allegiance; these poor Wretches having no Weapon but their Tongues, imploy'd thm in their general Acclamations of, Long live King Antonio.

The Army being now quartered in the Suburbs of Lisbon, & the Soldiers tired with their long march, retiring to their rest, the Spanish Garison in the City, sallied out upon them on that Quarter wherein Collo-nel Bret commanded, who being relieved by the Eng-lish from all parts, drove the Spaniards to a shameful Retreat, & chased them to the very Gates of the City. Sir Francis Drake sailed with the Fleet, from the Groin toward Lisbon, and came to the Town of Cascais which he posselt without any resistance, the Inhabi-tants upon sight of his Navy, flying with all their Goods to the Mountains. Drake sent a Portugal Pilot to offer them Terms of Peace, provided they would accept Don Antonio for their King, and send Provi-sions to their Army. Which offers they readily ac-cepted, and sent two of their chief Men to signifie their Loyalty to him, and that they would send relief to the Army. Whereupon Sir Francis landed his Men, though not without danger from the Castle, which was posselt by the Spaniards and fired up-pon them.

The Portuguese at Lisbon had promised Don An-tonio to assist him with three thousand Horse, besides other Supplies from the Duke of Bragatza, Don Francisco de Toledo, and other Noblemen, but the Spaniards observed them so narrowly, that they were not able to make Head, so that the limited time of their coming being expired, and the unfortunate Don Antonio seeing but forty Horse & not above 2 hun-dred

dred Foot arrive, and the Promises of Muley Hamet Emperor of Morocco, of sending him considerable aid likewise proved abortive, he was very much dismayed, and General Norris who designed the Siege of Lisbon found it impracticable by reason of fresh Forces which continually crouded in, which with the sickness of his Souldiers, the scarcity of Provisions, & the want of Cannon, which General Drake was not yet arrived with, made him resolve not to attempt it; especially since the Portuguese in general appeared so irresolute & careless in restoring themselves to their Liberty. And having already done more than he promised, he ordered the Army to march to Cascais. Don Antonio out of his Princely disposition toward his Subjects, earnestly importun'd the General not to permit the Soldiers to plunder the Suburbs of Lisbon which if they had done, they had been the richest Army that ever returned to England. Sir John Norris generously granted his request, and being ready to leave Lisbon, the Earl of Essex courageously ran his spear & brake it against the Gates of that City, crying out aloud, 'What is there never a Spaniard mew'd up within this Town that dare adventure out to breake a staff in favour of his Mistress? But none of the Spanish Gallants durst appear to answer his Challenge, keeping themselves safe within their Walls

The Army being arrived at Cascais, the General had notice by a Friar, that the Enemy were marching with a strong party to fall upon them, whereupon Sir John Norris sent a Trumpet to the Spanish General, promising to meet him next morning if he would stay his coming, and defying him if he did not. The Earl of Essex likewise sent him a particular challenge to fight with any one of his own quality, or else six, eight, or ten to try their fortune in single combat, but the Spaniard was so far from answering them that in great fear he the same night decamped and returned to Lisbon threatening to hang the Messenger, who followed him to the very Gates. After this the Spanish Garrison

surrendre

Surrendered the Castle of Cascais, which was ordered to be undermined and blown up, and the Army being again put aboard the Fleet, came to Vigo another Town in Portugal, where they found every street strongly barricado'd and yet but one Man to defend them, the Inhabitants being fled in all haste toward Bayon. The General set the Town and all the Country seven Miles round in a Flame, and then all the Souldiers coming again aboard, Sir Francis Drake was questioned for neglecting to bring up the Fleet to Lisbon according to order, and thereby preventing the taking that Town, which was thought very easie if the Cannon had come in time, but he cleared himself from being any way culpable therein, truly alledging, 'That it was impossible for him to pass the Channel of Alacove which the great number of Flats and Shoal-water had rendred unnavigable. That if he should have come directly up to Fort St. Julian which was strongly fortified with fifty great Guns, and store of Gallies with their Prows turned full upon them, he should certainly have exposed the whole Navy to imminent danger without any probable success, and that if the Fleet had been ruined, the destruction of the Army would certainly have ensued. After this the English being deaf to all the intreaties of Don Antonio, who earnestly endeavoured to persuade them to continue some time longer, and after having taken from the Spaniard an hundred and fifty Cannon, and such a vast booty besides, as fully satisfied the desires of the most covetous Commanders, Soldiers and Mariners, the Fleet returned back to Plymouth, Sir John Norris and Sir Francis Drake having both performed the parts of worthy Generals in this Portugal Voyage.

Whilst the Fleet lay in the Road of Lisbon they took about 60 Hulks laden with Corn, Masts, Cables, Copper and Wax, being part of the Spanish Kings Provisions for the next intended Invasion of England. These Vessels belonged to the Hanse Towns of Germany

ny, who had been at great pains to be thus surprized: for though their nearest way had been through the English Channel, yet for their better security they fetcht a compass round about Scotland & Ireland, being sensible that the Queen had some time before by her Letters prohibited them from furnishing the Spaniards either with Ammunition or any other War-like provisions, upon penalitie of forfeiting both their Ships and Goods. And therefore when they afterward made their complaints of the violation of their ancient Customs and Priviledges by this Transaction, adding some seeming menaces as if they would right themselves if Justice were denied them, the Queen briskly answered them, ' That her former prohibition of not
 ' Trafficking with the Spaniards in Contraband Goods
 ' did sufficiently justifie her proceedings herein, since
 ' she thought it very reasonable to prefer the publick
 ' good & safety of her Kingdoms before the benefit of
 ' any particular Town or City, & that no Priviledges
 ' or Customs, (which are to be reckoned only as private Laws) ought to be advanced against the security of her Dominions which is the Supream Law.
 ' And that by the same Act whereby they alledge
 ' the violating their Rights, they themselves are condemned. For among the Priviledges granted to
 ' them by King Edward I. there is this expresse Article inserted, That they should not transport nor
 ' Convey any Goods or Merchandize into the Countries of manifest & notorious Enemies to the Kingdom of England; that in the heat of any War, the
 ' Traffick of Neutral States or Cities was always forbidden, if they furnish any party with Warlike
 ' stores. That this had been practised toward them
 ' not only by the English, but by Charles V. Emperour
 ' of Germany, the Kings of Sweden, Denmark & Poland, and lately by the Prince of Orange, and that
 ' justly & by the Law of the Nations. She therefore advised them that for the future they would so use the
 ' benefit of their neutrality, that whilst they assiste

one Party they did not injure the other. Lastly,
She modestly reprimanded them for their unseemly
menaces, especially to a Prince who in respect of
Power, did not fear the mightiest Monarch upon
Earth, but yet in regard of Honour was willing to
embrace Peace and Amity with the meanest, and to
preserve inviolably all the Laws of Friendship with
all her Friends and Neighbours.

This courageous Speech silenced these Complainants
and all their Ships were declared lawful Prize. And
thus ended this Portugal Expedition, wherein the
whole Kingdom rested well satisfied, since these Gal-
lant Generals had in so short a time surprized one
Town, and valiantly assaulted another. And had
likewise put to flight the Forces of the most Potent
Prince in Europe: Landed in four several Places,
marched with Banners displayed through the En-
emies Territories for seven days together, attempted
one of their greatest Cities with a considerable Army,
quartered three nights together in the Suburbs there-
of, chased the Enemy to their own Gates, took two
Castles by the Sea side, and deprived them of great
stores of all manner of Provisions. And lastly, had
taught the English not to dread the mighty power of
the Spanish Monarchy, since they now found by re-
peated Experience, that it was very far from being
Invincible.

CHAP.

H

C H A P. X.

Sir Francis Drake's last Voyage to the West-Indies in 1595 (Accompanied with Sir John Hawkins, Sir Tho. Baskerfield, Sir Nicholas Clifford, and others) with his Death, Burial and Epitaph.

AS this Valiant and Heroick Worthy had for many Years faithfully served his Prince, and Country, so he died in this honourable Employment, and was buried in that vast Ocean, wherein he had spent the greatest part of his Life: The last Voyage he made, was to the West-Indies in 1595. himself and Sir John Hawkins being Generals, Sir Tho. Baskerfield and Sir Nicholas Clifford Lieutenant Generals, with 10 other worthy Captains, and divers Gentlemen, who imbarquing at Plymouth, Aug. 28. sailed toward the Grand Canaries, and Sept. 6. in the height of the Northern Cape, overtook a French man of War and a Rocheller from Newfoundland, whom they quietly let pass, and after that two Biskaners bound for Barbary, Sept. 9. They spied a Ship of Weymouth, who coming to their General, went with 'em to the Canaries; soon after they discovered twenty French men of War, who chased but could not reach them; Sept. 19. they met one of the Earl of Camberlands Frigates, who told them the Kings Men of War were going homeward: Sept 25. they discover'd two Islands in 28 degrees, one called Hamseroth, and the other Forteventura, inhabited only by Savage People, and ten Leagues distant from Grand Canary; in the Port whereof, Sept. 26. they imbarqued in Boats and Pinnaces, endeavouring to Land with all speed

speed; but the Enemy having notice of their coming had intrenched themselves in the landing place, and upon their approach, plyed them so fast with great and small shot, both from the Castle and Town, that they were constrained with the loss of some Men to retire to their Ships the Spaniards being near four hundred strong.

The same day they sailed thence, to a place North-West from the Town of St. John de Luz, where was formerly a famous River running from the Rocks, but now over-grown, where they watered: The People of this Island are barbarous and Mountaineers, & Captain Grimstone with four more, were very much wounded and torn by Dogs kept for that purpose, and some others that straggled into the Country slain; it yields much Wine, Wheat & other Grain, with store of Rabbits, Partridges and Tresses, which have a Juice like Milk, but rank Poison; it hath many large high Rocks in it, and twenty Leagues distant is the Isle of Teneriff, the Pike whereof is of a vast height. Sep. 28. they sailed hence directly West, toward the West-Indies, and Octob. 25. the Hope and Adventure Frigats fell foul on one another by the darkness of the Night and a great Tempest of Hail and Rain, so that they were forced to cut down the Mizen Mast of the Adventure, and throw it into the Sea. Octob. 27. they had sight of the Isle of Martineco, inhabited by Cannibals or Man-Eaters; they were thirty days sailing from the Canaries to this Island, from thence they went to the Isle of Dominica twelve English Miles thence, and stored with Tobacco; the People are not altogether so rude, but would give them Tobacco for Knives, and such other Commodities; they use Bows and Arrows made of Reeds, and headed with a sharp peice of Brasile Wood, their Hair is very long and cut round the Shoulders: Octob. 30. they reached another Isle called Guadaloupa ten Leagues from Dominica, and went into a River thereof, many of which issue out of the Mountains on the West side into the

Sea; it is wholly uninhabited, and a meer Wilder ness wherein are many wild Beasts & Serpents of monstrous shapes; From hence they sailed toward Rio de la Hacha, and Nov. 7. descried three Islands between Guadaloupa and St. John de Porto Rico next day, the General landed his Men in one of their Ports, that every Captain might know his own Souldiers. These Islands belong to Virginia, and are many in number, but are without Inhabitants, having divers fair Harbours, wherein a thousand Ships may ride at Anchor, and full of very high Mountains.

Nov. 12. They arrived at Porto Rico, and Anchored within 4 Miles of the Town under a great Fort, from whence they oft received many furious shots: The same day that worthy and vigilant Gommander Sir John Hawkint died there, and Sir Nicholas Clifford, Captain Stratford, and Mr. Brute Brown, were wounded with a Cannon Bullet from the Fort, all at once as they sat at Supper with Sir Tho. Baskerfield and Sir Francis Drake, who had the stool struck from under him as he was drinking, and yet received no further damage: The same night Sir Nicholas Clifford died of his Wound, and that night they went and Anchored against the Town. Next day, Nov. 13. the General calling a Council, it was ordered that about nine next Night, some Musketeers, Gunners & Fire works should be imbarqued in their Pinnaces & Boats, and accordingly 500 Men went into the Harbour, to burn the five Spanish Men of War that lay there, one being 4000 Tun, the rest less: In this great ship were planted store of great Guns, which together with abundance of small shot played furiously on the English, who yet fought with so much Gallantry, that they burnt, slew and drowned all the Men in the great ship wherein there were an hundred and sixty Cannon besides small shot, losing only the little Francis, who being taken some time before, gave notice of their approach, and much frustrated their design: By the Prisoners taken, the English understood that there

there were 3 Millions of Treasure in the Town belonging to the King of Spain, which these five Men of War came to carry away, and the General hearing that his Men were Prisoners there, sent the Governour Word to use them well, as he expected the like to the Spaniards their Prisoners: They had notice there were three thousand Souldiers in the Town which stands in a very small Island, having the Sea on one side, and a great River on the other, built in a Valley, with a strong Fort to defend it, and seems very large. Nov. 15. Sir John Hawkins, and Sir Nicholas Clifford were thrown overboard, and the same day they spied a Spanish Carvel, which they instantly pursued; but being perceived by the Castle of Porto Rico, they shot of a warning Peace to them not to approach, who thereupon ran themselves ashore, and the Men fled to the Mountains, so that they could not come at them; Nov. 16. they departed from Porto Rico, where, though they got no great Profit, yet it was a most valiant Attempt, & worthy to be recorded.

Being imbarqued, they sailed with all speed to St. John Jermans Bay, 36 Leagues from Porto Rico, and landed some Souldiers to Guard the Carpenters, while they ^{at} the Pinnaces, not far from which is an House called an Ingenio for making Sugars, inhabited by Spaniards: The same day Mr. Brute Brown died and Nov. 23. a Court Marshal was held to Question John Stanley for some Misdemeanours; next day Sir Tho. Baskersfield took two Negroes of this Island: Nov. 24. the ship called John Trelawny of Plymouth was burnt in this Bay, & they sailed to another Island called Crusao, and arrived there the 29th, going thence to a Town called Rio de la Hacha on the main Continent. Decemb 2. all the Souldiers being put into Boats & Pinnaces, about one a Clock in the Night, they entered the Town, the People being fled into the Country at their approach, leaving only ten or twelve Souldiers, who gave them a Volley of shot 2 of whom were taken Prisoners, the rest making their escape, they

found neither Victual, nor any thing else of Value in the Town, the Spaniards having carried all away into the Woods a Week before, upon Notice of their coming. Decemb. 3. the Spaniards came to treat about ransoming the Town, and next day brought some Pearl, but much less in value than they had compounded for, whereupon Sir Francis Drake observing their falshood, ordered the Town to be burnt: The Governour came again the day after with many fair Pretences, but they found it was only to delay time, till they had given notice to other places to secure themselves: Decemb. 16. they took more Prisoners, and found some of their Goods which they carried to their Ships, and when the General saw they would come to no fair Agreement, he commanded to burn all Places where ever they came; and accordingly the day before their departure, they left this Town on a light Fire, except a new Religious House unfinished, and another whither they use to bring all the King's Treasure and Merchandize, and of which the English found a considerable quantity, with some Pearl which they brought to their General. This Country yields store of Oxen, Goats, Sheep, Horses, Asses, Pellicans, and other Fowls, and great plenty of Grass. The Inhabitants are Indians and Negroes, being wild savage People, except those miserable wretches who are slaves to the Spaniards. About 10 leagues from this Town is a very high Mountain always covered with Snow.

Dec. 19. They came to another Town called Santa Martha, which they entred & found the People fled to the Woods & Mountains, but following they took some Treasure, and other things of value, and made the Deputy Governour of the Town Prisoner, and departed, leaving it on the Fire, being informed by the Spaniards, that they were within three Leagues of a Golden Mine. Dec. 25. they sailed toward Nombre de Dios, and two days after anchored before the Town where Arnold Baskerfield their Serjant Major dyed. They then landed a Mile from the Town, and march

in

ing toward them, the Enemy gave them only one Volley of shot, and then fled into the Woods whither they had carried all their Goods before, leaving nothing but what was the Soldiers, which lay in the great Fort, wherein were only three great Guns, one whereof broke with a shot, and some of the Souldiers were taken Prisoners: The King of Spain usually sends all his Treasure by Boats from Panama to this place. They found in the Woods some Oyl, Wine, Vinegar, Malt and Linnen Cloth: The General having Intelligence of the Governors going toward Panama, sent Tho. Baskerfield with six hundred Men to surprize him; the way was extreame dangerous to Travel in, both from the Enemy, Water and Rocks, so that they went in much peril of their lives: In their March they saw abundance of Monkeys and Apes, and could hear the roaring of Lyons, Panama is on the South Sea 18 Leagues from Nombre de Dios: After they had marched half way, they could go no farther, being prevented by a Fort built on the top of a Rock, which they must of necessity go throw, and was so narrow, that only one Man could pass at a time, so that their Men were slain as fast as they ascended up, and there being no other way, they were constrained to retire with the loss of some of their best Souldiers, and with much trouble at this great disappointment: Coming back to Nombre de Dios, and finding it almost all consumed with Fire, they hastened to their Ships; in this march a pair of shoes were sold for thirty shillings, and a Bisket Cake for 10 shillings, so great was their want both of Cloathing and Victuals. The Night before the English had burnt the great House wherein the King's Treasure used to lye, & two Leagues farther a Town inhabited by Negroes was burnt, who gave them a Volley a shot of shot and so ran away leaving the Town a Fire.

Jan. 24. They departed hence for Scoday, & took a Spanish Frigate coming from the Islands, wherein were four Spaniards and thee Negroes. but nothing



of value ; she was sent from Nombre de Dios to give notice to the other Towns to secure themselves. The same day General Drake commanded his sick Men to be carried ashore for refreshment, and built four Pinaces, and took in fresh water. This Island of Seodday is a meer Wilderness without Inhabrants, but full of Wild Beasts, as Bears, Allegators, or Crocodiles like a Serpent, and Guanoes like a Snake with four Legs, and a long Tail, having many Prickles on his back : They live on Trees like Squirrils, and the Allegators in the Water, but prey oft in the Land, his Flesh is sweet like Musk, & in his Bladder Mutk is found ; he is as big as a Man's Thigh, and they eat many of them, Jan. 22. they departed from Seodday to an Island near Nombre de Dios, & two days after came to Porto Bello, where the same day they arrived our

Famous

Famous Hero Sir Francis Drake departed this Life his Death being supposed to be much hastned by his unsuccessfulness in this Voyage; his great Spirit always accustomed to Victory and Success, not being able to bear the least Check of Fortune, which occasioned such Melancholly thoughts, as were thought to be a chief cause of his end.

His Death was exceedingly lamented by all the Company who lookt upon him to be the Life and Soul of their Enterprizes and Undertakings, and of whose Admirable Valour, Wisdom, Care and Tenderness they had found such large and constant experience: His Interment was after this manner; his Body being put into a Coffin of Lead, was let down into the Sea, the Trumpets in a doleful manner Echoing out their Lamentations for so great a Loss, and all the Cannon in the Fleet were discharged, according to the Custom of all Sea Funeral Obsequies.

After this sad Fate, they continued here some while and in ten days arrived at Carthagena, and Feb. 13. spyed the Isle of Pines March 1. Sir Thomas Baskersfield having now the sole command of the Fleet, they chased twenty sail of the Kings Men of War, and fought with them three hours, firing several of their Ships, the rest flying away, next day they sailed to Cape Anthony, and soon after descryed the Cape of Florida, and March 9. passed by the Bermuda's; April 3. 1586. they came to the Isles of Florio, Inhabited by Portugals, where they stay'd, watered, and Traffickt for Victuals, where-with being well refresh'd, they in a short time arrived safe in England, and thus having brought our Renowned Knight through so many Dangers and Adventures to his watry Grave, we will take our leave of him, with this short Epitaph, written upon him many years since.

His Epitaph.

Where Drake first found there last he lost his Name,
And for a Tomb left nothing but his Fame ;
His Bodie's buried under some great Wave,
The Sea that was his Glory is his Grave,
Of whom an Epitaph none can truly make,
For who can say, Here lies Sir Francis Drake ?

The CONTENTS of the Life of Francis Drake.

CHAP. I. *His Birth and Education; His Losses by the Spaniards; his making two Voyages in the VVest-Indies for discovery; his Voyage in 1552. to Nombre de Dios, and surprizing it only with 52 Men, where he had a view of the Pile of Bars of Silver 70 foot long; 10 broad, and 12 foot high, pag. 1.*

Chap. II. *Captain Drake's proceeding to Rio le Grand and Carthagena; his entertaining the Symeons, and taking several Spanish Ships, and likewise the Town of Venta Cruz, p. 17.*

Chap. III. *He goes back from Panama, and between Rio Francisco and Nombre de Dios, takes a Recoe of fifty Mules, each carrying 300 pound weight of Silver, and some Bars and Wedges of Gold, of which they carried off a great quantity, and buried 15 Tun of Silver in the Sands, he comes back to his Ships, and returns safe to England, p. 41.*

Chap. IV. *With five Ships he undertakes a Voyage round the World in 1577. and in prosecution thereof, arrives at Port St. Julian, where he discovers a Conspiracy for which a Gentleman of his Company was beheaded, p. 55.*

The Contents.

Chap. V. *General Drake passes thro' the Streights of Magellane into the South Sea, where he meets with a terrible Tempest for 52 days together, and lost Company of two of his ships; being left alone, he proceeds toward the Coast of Peru, and gets a prodigious quantity of Gold, Silver, and Jewels, p. 74.*

Chap. VI. *Having gain'd immense Treasures, he Lands at Panama, named by him Nova Albion, where the Indians Crown him King of the Country, from whence by the Moluccoes, and Cape of Good Hope, after having surrounded the VVorld, he returns into England. Q. Eliz. comes aboard his Ship at Deptford, and Knights him, p. 94.*

Chap. VII. *His Voyage into the VVest-Indies in 1585 with Captain Carliel, Frobisher, Knollis, and many others, and their taking the Towns of St. Jago, Domingo, Carthagenia, and St. Augustine, p. 124.*

Chap. VIII. *He is made Vice-Admiral in the Spanish Invasion in 1588 and performs many worthy Actions, taking Don Pedro de Valdez, a Principal Sea Commander, Prisoner; the pretended Invincible Armado is utterly defeated and overthrown, p. 142.*

Chap. IX. *His Voyage to Portugal in 1589. for restoring Don Antonio their Banisht King; with the taking the Town and Castle of Cascais and the Groyne, the defeating the Spaniards, burning the Town of Vigo, and gaining much Booty, p. 156.*

Chap. X. *His last Voyage to the VVest-Indies in 1595. with Sir John Hawkins Sir Tho. Baskerville, Sir Nich. Clifford, and others. His Death, Burial and Epitaph, p. 165.*

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